



Gift of
Library
State Hospital
Middletown, N. Y.













THE LOGIC OF FIGURES

OR

COMPARATIVE RESULTS

OF

HOMEOPATHIC AND OTHER TREATMENTS.

EDITED BY

THOMAS LINDSLEY BRADFORD, M. D.

111

PHILADELPHIA: BOERICKE & TAFEL 1900. AUG 1966
LIBRARY

RX 72
900 B

PREFACE.

This book is a compilation from all available sources of the comparative results of homoeopathic and other kinds of medical treatment, both in public institutions and in private practice.

For convenience it is divided into the following sections: General Statistics—Death rates in the principal allopathic and homeopathic hospitals in Europe and America; results of hospital experiments to test the value of Homeopathy as a medical system. Statistics of cholera, yellow fever, pneumonia, typhus fever. Statistics of treatment of children in homes under each school of medicine. Statistics of asylums of the insane. A bibliography of statistical books and articles is given.

This is not an entirely exhaustive work. It has been the intention to include the most important statistics that have been published during the last fifty years and to present them in a form easy of access, while the bibliography includes further references.

To estimate the great number of books and pamphlets published on medical statistics it is only necessary to state that in the Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's office at Washington there are seven large quarto pages of titles.

It is the wish of the compiler that this may be of some value to the student, and render easy of access the statistical tables that have been published and that it may conduce also to the spread and proper understanding of Homeopathy.



TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION	I.	General Stat	tistic	s							-						I
	II.	Cholera															112
	III.	Yellow Feve	er														149
	IV.	Pneumonia															157
	v.	Typhus Fev															
	VI.																
	VII.	Diseases of	child	rer	ι.												183
	VIII.	Insanity															189
	IX.	Bibliography	у														2 4
Allegheny		statistics of.															
Allopathy	in Au	burn State Pr	rison														32
Allopathic	e and b	omœopathic	com	pai	isc	ns	in	tı	rea	ıtr	ne	nt	, :	23,	3	8,	47,
	6, 159,			_													
Allopathic	e, hosp	ital reports.															18
		of pneumoni															
	orts																
trea	tment	of children.															
		ite of Homœ															
		new and old,															
		Dr. Dudley															
	"	Dr. Strickler															
Anderson,	John,	cases of choi															
		y Poor House															
Asylum, E	Brookly	n Orphan .															187
		n															
		lls, for the In															
		eo Insane															
		Home for Fri															
		Half Orpha															
Stat	istics	of, for the In	sane														191
		for the Crim															

CONTENTS.

westborough Insane
Auburn State Prison
Baltimore, statistics of
cholera in
Barbadoes, yellow fever in
Belladonna, in scarlet fever
Boston, mortality in
Bowers, Dr. B. F., Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum 186
Brooklyn, mortality in
orphan asylum
statistics of
Broome county, N. Y., mortality in, of diphtheria, pneumonia,
dysentery and croup
Camphor, in cholera
Chargé, Dr., in Convent of Refuge
Children, diseases of
in Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum
results of 12 years' co-operative treatment of, in N. Y 183
Cholera, ages of patients
camphor in
in Canada
cases by John Anderson
in Cincinnati
comparative results in treatment 122, 126
in Edinburgh
in England
first homœopathic treatment
at Fontainebleau
Hahnemann's mention of
at Honiton
hospital statistics
at Hull
India
Leath
Liverpool
London hom. hospital
Marseilles
Mortality from

CONTENTS.	•	vii
Munich		. 68
Naples		
New Castle		. 135
New York		
at Philadelphia		145
private treatment		125
Quin, on		67, 126
Rath's statistics		67
Rubini's treatment with camphor		139
in Russia		129
on shipboard		141
Speight's Town		133
St. Louis		145
St. Petersburg		
at Torquay		134
at Vienna		131
Wilde on hom. treatment		113
Cincinnati, cholera in		68, 145
statistics of		. 77, 95
Cities, general statistics of	50, 75	5, 77, 93
Comparative treatment in general, 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, 3	6, 47	, 57, 74,
106.		
of children		
of insanity		
of cholera		
of diphtheria		179
at Middletown insane asylum		
pneumonia		
typhus		
typhus in Ireland		
Convent of Refuge, Marseilles,		
Cowl, Dr., homeopathy in New York hospitals		
Croup in Broome county, N. Y		179
Davis, F. A. W., treatment of yellow fever		
Dayton, statistics of		
Death rates in hospitals		
relative between the two schools		
Denver statistics of		77

CONTENTS.

Detroit, statistics of
Diphtheria, Browne county, N. Y
comparative statistics
in Providence, R. I
Dispensary, Edinburgh
Dysentery, statistics
Dudley, Dr. P., statistics by
Duluth, statistics of
Edinburgh, cholera in
dispensary
Ehrmann, Dr., treatment of cholera 68
England, cholera in
Everett, Dr. A. S., Arapahoe County Poor House 50
Fergus Falls hospital for the insane
Fleischmann, in Vienna Hom. Hospital
returns in pneumonia
Fontainebleau, cholera at
Fourth Regiment French Hussars
Franklin, Dr., hospital reports 54
Gumpendorf Hospital
Hahnemann, epidemic of typhus 31, 114
experiments with Belladonna
mention of scarlet fever
Half Orphan Asylum, scarlatina in
Hawley, W. A., Dr, Syracuse Soldiers' Rest 55
Holcombe, Dr., treatment of yellow fever 66, 152, 154
Homeopathic, first treatment of cholera
treatment of cholera in Russia
statistics
" of pneumonia
Honiton, cholera at
Horner, Dr., statistical report of cholera
Hospitals, admissions in Philadelphia 60
allopathic reports of
allopathic treatment in
Arapahoe County Poor House 50
charity, of Montevideo
cholera

CONTENTS.

,	101618 statistics III	, 1
	" at London homœopathic	8
I	r. Cowl in New York 5	7
	Fergus Falls	
(umpendorf	9
h	omœopathic, reports of	5
f	or the insane	I
I	eipsic hom	c
I	eopoldstadt hom	9
I	Carenzeller's experiments in	8
	Cilitary of the Rebellion 5	
	ew York, mortality in	
	neumonia in British	
	russian, Vehsemeyer's results in	
r	ports in yellow fever	4
	" Staten Island Marine	2
	" " pneumonia in	4
	" typhus in	
	Sisters of Charity, Vienna 21, 28, 6	
	Soldiers' Rest, Syracuse 5	
61	State, at Natchez 5	6
	Marguerite, Paris	
	. Petersburg for Women	
7	ienna hom. . . .	7
V	estborough for the Insane	7
Hull, cl	olera at	4
Humph	reys, Dr., treatment by in Auburn Prison, 3	2
India, c	nolera in	5
	polis, statistics of	
Ireland	typhus in	3
Insanity	, comparative statistics of 192, 194, 197, 20	3
	ergus Falls hospital	
1	ospitals for	6
	" in Mass	
	" " New York	2
	ontevideo hospital for	
IV.	ichigan Asylum for Criminal	I
I	iddletown Asylum	2

Paine, Dr. N. E., tables by 199
Talcott, statistical tables by
James, Dr. B. W., Northern Home for Friendless 188
Kansas City, statistics in
Kellogg, Dr. E. M., Report in Am. Int. Hom'y 37, 41
of Hom. Mutual Life Insurance,
Laburthe's Regiment
Leath, cholera at
Leipsic hom. hospital
Lehrenstalt, Leipsic 20
Leopoldstadt Hom. Hospital
Life Insurance, Hom. Mutual
Lincoln, Neb., statistics
Liverpool, cholera in
London, cholera in
Long, Dr. O. R., at Michigan Insane Asylum 201
Marenzeller's experiments
Mann, Dr. W. O., comparative treatment of insanity 203
Marseilles, cholera at
" in Convent of Refuge
Charge, on treatment of cholera in
Maryland Hom. Society, statistics by 109
Massachusetts Hom. Med. Society
statistics of insanity in 197, 199
Michigan Asylum for Criminal Insane 201
Middle own Hom. Asylum for Insane 58, 192
Military Hospitals
Mohr, Dr., hospital admissions in Philadelphia 60
Montevideo, insanity in
Mortality, allopathic in pneumonia according to day treatment
was commenced
allopathic, general in pneumonia
in Boston
" Brooklyn
cholera
diphtheria
in Newark
New York hospitals

Naples, cholera in
Nashville, Tenn., statistics
Natchez, state hospital
yellow fever
Newark, mortality in
Newcastle, cholera in
New Orleans, yellow fever in
New York, cholera in
comparisons of treatment in, Dr. Cowl 57
diphtheria in
mortality in hospitals
treat. of diseases of children in
Norfolk, Va., yellow fever in
Northern Home for Friendless Children
Paine, Dr. N. Emmons, statistics of insanity in Mass 199
Paris, Ste. Marguerite hospital
Peck, Dr. Geo. B., statistics new and old 63
Peters, Dr. J. C., statistical tables
Peterson, Dr., cholera first treated homoeopathically 122
Philadelphia, cholera in
hospital admissions in 60
mortality in
Pneumonia, allopathic reports of
in British hospitals
comparative results
death rates
Fleischmann's returns
general reports
homœopathic statistics
mortality from day treatment was commenced 160
Routh's statistics
Portsmouth, Va., yellow fever in
Prison, allopathy in Auburn
Michigan State

Protestant Half Orphan Asylum
Providence, R. I., diphtheria in 69
statistics of
Pulte, Dr., cholera in Cincinnati
Quin, Dr., on cholera 67, 126
Rath, statistics of cholera 67
Rochester, statistics
Routh's statistics
statistics of pneumonia
Rubini, treatment of cholera
Russell, Elliott, statistics by
Russia, cholera in
San Francisco, statistics of
Scarlet fever, Belladonna in
Hahnemann's treatment
in New York
Seattle, statistics
Sisters of Charity, Vienna
Smallpox in New York Asylum
Soldiers' Rest, Syracuse
Southern Hom. Med. Assoc., statistics 109
Speight's Town, cholera in
Statistics, tables of in cities
of insanity
of Southern Hom. Assoc 109
St. Marguerite hospital, Paris
St. Louis, cholera in
St. Paul, statistics
St. Petersburg, hospital for women
cholera hospital
Strickler, Dr. D. A., statistics by 60, 74
Syracuse, Soldiers' Rest
statistics
Talcott, Dr., tables of treatment of insanity 194
Tessier, treatment by
Tischnowitz, cholera in
Torquay, cholera in
Tuttle, Dr. J. B., letter about Michigan State Prison 32

CONTENTS. AII.
Typhus, allopathic and homœopathic treatment in
general statistics
Hahnemann's treatment, 1813
in Ireland
Stamford, Ct
Veshemeyer, results in Prussian hospital
Vienna, cholera in
Homœopathic Hospital, Fleischmann
Sisters of Charity
typhus in
Westborough Hospital for Insane
Wilde, Sir William, on Austria
on cholera
Williamson, Dr. A. P., at Fergus Falls Asylum for Insane 201
Women, St. Petersburg hospital for
Wurmb, report of Leopoldstadt Hospital
Yellow fever, Barbadoes,
Davis, Dr., treatment by
Holcombe, Dr., treatment by 66, 152
hospital statistics
La Roche, Dr., on 66
Marine Hospital, Staten Island
mortality under allopathic treatment

CONTENTS

v:::



SECTION I.

GENERAL STATISTICS.



GENERAL STATISTICS.

HOSPITAL DEATH RATES.

Dr. Kurtz, of Dessau, in 1842 published in the *Hygea*, of Griesselich, a number of tables showing the comparative statistics between the mortality under the allopathic and homœopathic systems of treatment. The following tables give the proportion of deaths to the number of cases of general diseases treated:*

	opathic In												ti	here	die		s
Berlin	Charité,	1796	to	15	517	٠,	•	•	٠	•	٠	•	•	16	to	17	
"	"	1831,												14	to	15	
	"	1838,												ΙI	to	I 2	
"	"	1839,								•				10	to	ΙΙ	
"	Institution	on for	pa	ay	pa	ıti	ent	ts,	18	339	θ,			ΙI	to	I 2	
"	Bartel's	Clinic	,											7	to	8	
Bresla	u, Hospit	al zu	A	lle:	rhe	eil	ige	en,	, I	83	8,			17	to	18	

^{*}See also *Brit. Jl. Hom.*, v. i, p. 260. Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Society, v. 5. Majority and Minority Report of Introduction of Homœopathy into Bellevue Hospital, 1858.

Allohathic Institutions	Of	each 100 case. there died.
Allopathic Institutions.	•	
Dresden, Stadt Krankenhaus, 1816,		14 to 15
1001 110spital, 1039,		5 to 6
Leipsic, Jakobs Hospital, 1839,		11 to 12
" Poor Hospital, 1839,		2 to 3
Gottingen, Poliklinik, 1839,		2 to 3
Hamburg, Allg. Krankenhaus (5th repor		6 to 7
Paderborn, Hospital, 1831,		*8 to 9
Wurzburg, Julius Hospital, 1835,		6 to 7
Munich, General Hospital, 1813 to 1832,		7 to 8
Vienna, General Hospital, 1826,		16 to 17
" " 1838,		13 to 14
" Provincial House of Correction, 18	38,	5 to 6
" Inquisition Hospital, 1838,		3 to 4
" Hildenbrand's Clinic, 1826,		3 to 4
" Brothers of Charity, 1830,		10 to 11
" 1838,		8 to 9
" Elizabetherinnen, 1830,		7 to 8
" 1838,		9 to 10
" Mad House, 1838,		13 to 14
" St. Marx, 1838,		20 to 21
Mauerbach, near Vienna,		15 to 16
Ybbs in Austria,		16 to 17
Pesth, Civil Hospital, 1826,		16 to 17
Lemberg General Hospital,		11 to 12
Stuttgart, Catherinen Hospital, 1828–38,		
Strasburg, Forget's Clinique, 1835–38,		3 to 4
		15 to 16
Montpelier, all the hospitals,	• •	10
Bordeaux, Hospital St. André,		10
• .		
Toulouse Hospital		7 to 8

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	Of	each 100 case.
Allopathic Institutions.		there died.
Marseilles Hospitals,		. 12 to 13
Rennes, "		
Geneva Hospital, 1823,		. 9 to 10
Paris, Hôtel Dieu, 1822,		14 to 15
" " " 1835,		. 9 to 10
" Pitié, 1822,		12 to 13
" Charité, 1822,		18 to 19
" St. Antoine, 1822,		14 to 15
" Necker, 1822,		. 18
" Cochin, 1822,		12 to 13
"Beaujon, 1822,		16 to 17
" St. Louis, 1822,		6 to 7
" Venereal, 1822,		
" Maison Royale de Santé,		
" Val de Grace, 1815-19, under Val		
Desgerettes, Pierre,		
" Valde Grace, 1815-19, under Brouss		
Brussels, St. Peter's Hospital, 1823,		
Amsterdam, St. Peter's Hospital, 1798–18		
Turin and Genoa, 1821,		
Milan, Great Hospital, 1812–14,		•
Pavia, St. Mathes, 1823,		
Bologna, Tommasini's Clinique, 1816–19,		
Padua, Brena's Clinique, 1830,		8 to 9
Livorno (Leghorn),		13 to 14
Palermo, Great Hospital, 1823,		, ,
Lisbon, St. Joseph's Hospital, 1835–36,		
London, St. Thomas' Hospital, 1803–13,		6 to 7
"St. George's Hospital, 1825–27,		11 to 12
Edinburgh, Royal Infirmary, 1809–18, .	• •	6 to 7
additioning, Royal Infilmary, 1009 10, .		0.00

	Of	each 100	cases
Allopathic Institutions.		there die	d.
Christiana, State Hospital, 1829,		5 to	6
Petersburg, Maria Hospital, 1837,			26
" Civil Hospital,			30
" Military Hospital,			7
" Seidlitz's Clinique, 1839-40,			
" (former year	rs)	8 to	9
•	ĺ		
Average,		. 9 to	10
Homæopathic Institutions.			
Leipsic Heilanstalt, 1832–33,		2 to	3
" 1839–41,		. 4 to	5
Vienna, Hospital of Sisters of Charity, 18			
41,		. 6 to	7
Munich, Hospital of Sisters of Charity, 18	36-	-	
37,		. 2 to	3
Brieg, in Silesia, Institution for sick fen			
servants, 1837,		. 1/3	
Hungary, Gyongyos Hospital, 1840-41,			5
" Güns Hospital, 1833–40,			5
			_
General average,		. 4 to	5

The average duration of treatment in the allopathic institutions was from 28 to 29 days; in the homœopathic hospitals it was only 20 to 21 days.

The general results in the European homœopathic hospitals up to 1856 were as follows:

EUROPEAN HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITALS.

Place and name of Hospital.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.	Per Cent.
Sisters of Charity, at Vienna, 1834 to 1856	17,313	1,087	6.2
Sisters of Charity, at Ling, 1842 to 1854.	9,129	501	5.5
*Hospital at Gyongyos, in Hungary, to 1855 "Guns,"" "1841	1,538	143	9.3
" "Guns, " " 1841	395	8	2.0
" "Kremseir, 1845 to 1848	1,520	94	6.1
Leopoldstadt Hospital, at Vienna, 1850–54	3,789	211	5.5
Hospital at Nechanitz, 1846-48	394	IO	2.5
" " Nishni-Novogorod, in 1855.	249	12	4.8
" Leipzig, Prussia	4,596	188	4.1
Infantry Hospital, at St. Petersburg,	397	61	4.0
Marenzeller's Experiments at the Military			
Hospital, at Vienna	38	I	4.7
Hospital, at Moscow, in 1854	166	8	0.8
Hermann's Experiments at the Military			
Hospital, at Tulzyn	147	6	4. I
London Homœopathic Hospital, 1850–56.	1,172	55	4.7
Horatiis' Experiments, at Naples, 1829.	68	2	3.0
Sum Total	40,911	2,342	5.7

GENERAL HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL REPORTS.

The following table of general statistics was published in Stapf's *Archiv*:†

Five years of Allopathy: Cases, 622; Deaths, 98. Per cent. 15 7-10ths.

Eleven years of Homoeopathy: Cases, 1,538; Deaths, 143. Per cent. 9 3-10ths.

† Archiv fur die hom. Heilkunst, vol. xx. Brit. Jl. Hom., vol. ii, p. 162.

^{*}It is worthy of mention, as giving a direct comparison between the two systems of treatment, that the hospital at Gyongyos was under Allopathic charge from 1849 to 1853, when the Homoeopathists resumed treatment. Contrasting, we see that there were during—

The experiments of Drs. Marenzeller and Hermann were instituted by direction of the State. The others were strictly supervised by the government.

	Total No. Cases	Cured	Relieved	Incurable or Uucured	Died	Brought in Dying	Left Under Treatm't
Marenzeller's experiments at Military Hospital of Vienna		22			I		
Military Hospital at Tul-	43	32	5		1		5
zyn, Dr. Hermann Hom. Hospital at Guns,	165	141	-		6		18
Hungary	738	666		. 10	29	17	II
Hom. Hospital at Leipsic, Infant Hospital at St.	4,665	3,984	127	297	157	31	69
Petersburg	409	370	4	7	16	.	12
One Division of Munich Hospital Vienna Hospital of Sisters	249	230		14	5		
of Charity, 1832-48 Linz Hospital of Sisters of	11,330	10,212	274	243	770		
Charity from 1846 to 1848	2,284	1,910	84	67	104		
of Charity from 1846 to 1848	1,185	1,001	14	25	75		
gary	161	132	8	2	13		
Countess von Hanach. London Hom. for 1850—	238	223	3		5		
In patients Out patients	181 1,634	114 617	13 413				21 381
	23,553	19,851	957	680	1,087	48	

REPORT OF LEOPOLDSTADT HOMŒO-PATHIC HOSPITAL IN VIENNA. BY DR. WURMB.

Opened in 1850. In 1850, 1851, 1852, the 30th dilutions mostly used; in 1853, 1854, the 6th dilutions.

	Patients admitted.	Died	Per cent .		Patients admitted.	Died	Per cent .
1850 1851 1852	727 737 776	42 35 40	5.7 4.7 5.1	1853	828 721	48 46	5.4 6.3

Average, 5.5.

In 1850, 156 cholera patients were treated with 98 recoveries and 58 deaths.*

VIENNA HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, UNDER DR. FLEISCHMANN.—FROM TWENTY YEARS.*

	Recoveries	Discharged uncured.	Deaths.	Total.
Indoor Patients	15,734	447	1,087	17,313
Erysipelas	510		4	514
Diarrhœas	319	i i	3	322
Ophthalmia				130
Arthritis	877		7	888
Quinsy	919		I	920
Carditis	56		I	57
Inflam. Lungs	1,004		48	1,058
Gastric Fever	1,173		7	1,181
Rheumatic Fever	1,416			1,417
Typhus Fever	2,779		368	3,165
Intermittent Fever	1,059		6	1,066

^{*}N. A. J. Hom., vol. 4, p. 442.

^{*}N. A. J. Hom., vol. iv, p. 441.

GENERAL ALLOPATHIC HOSPITAL REPORTS.

	Cases	Cured	Relieved .	Uncured .	Died	Brought in dying	Under Treatment	Ratio
Marine Hos.at St. Pet'sb'g, 1837.	3,356	2,261			773		322	1.41/3
All Saints' Hos.at Breslau in 1838	2,443	1,701	105	60	409		168	1.6
City Hospital of Ofen, 1841	1,078				157	23		1.67/8
Hos. Brothers of Mercy, Ofen, 1841	939				95	14		1.9%
Charité at Berlin, 1832-38	50,385				6,179			1.81/6
	58,201				7,613	37		1.75

MARENZELLER'S EXPERIMENTS.

Dr. Marenzeller, by direction of the emperor, in 1828, made the first experiments to illustrate the truth of Homeopathy in a public hospital. Every precaution was taken for fair play. A ward containing twelve beds was set apart in the Chief Garrison Hospital in Vienna. This ward had a homeopathic pharmacy, a library of homeopathic books, and a special diet kitchen in accord with the homeopathic teachings. Careful records were made and Marenzeller visited the patients several times daily. There were also reliable assistants. The trial lasted forty

days, during which time forty-two patients were treated. Twelve professors of allopathic medicine were the judges. Ten said they could not determine whether Homœopathy was of any use or not; two dissented, the one saying it was a nullity, the other became a convert. The record of this trial was not published for twelve years. It was then published in vol. xviii of the *Archiv*, by Dr. Attomyr.*

GUMPENDORF AND LEOPOLDSTADT HOSPITALS.

†Gumpendorf Homœopathic Hospital, of Vienna, was opened July 6, 1832, in the suburb of Gumpendorf, by a colony of German Sisters of Charity, who came from the Tryol to Vienna for the purpose. It had sixty beds, and was placed under the care of Dr. Mayerhoffer, a homœopathic physician. Services were gratuitous Dr. Schmid succeeded Dr. M. in 1833, and in 1834 Dr. Fleischmann took charge of it. (*Hygea*, vol. viii, p. 289. *Brit. Jl.*, vol. ii, p. 25.)

The Hospital of the Leopoldstadt is situated in the suburb of Leopoldstadt, Vienna. It was opened on Janu-

^{*}Brit. Jl. Hom. vol. ii, p. 321. See also Bradford's Pioneer's of Homeeopathy, p. 499.

[†]Reports from 1832 to 1838. Brit. Jl. Hom., vol. ii., pp. 28, 348.

ary 7, 1850. Forty beds. It is controlled by the same order of Sisters of Charity as the Gumpendorf. Dr. Wurmb is in charge. (*Hom. Times*, vol. iv, p. 125.)

LEIPSIC HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The Leipsic Hospital or the Homoopathischen Heilund Lehranstalt was opened in January, 1833. Hahnemann was especially interested in this Institution.

Abstract from the official and published reports. (Jahrbucher d. hom. Heil-und Lehranstalt, 1833–34–35.)

There were during the following years this number of in-door patients treated:

Years.					Patients.	Deaths.
1833					118	4
1834					120	5
1835			•		93	11
1836					110	5
1837					107	8
1840					115	12
1841					125	17
					788	62

Abstract of out-door patients attended by the physicians of the Hospital:

Years.									Patients.	Deaths.
1833									1,086	17
1834				•					463	7
1835									283	9
1836	•								261	5
1837								•	332	10
1840					•				461	16
1841									7 95	26
									3,681	90
	T	'ot	al			•		•	4,469	152

Deaths, 4 per cent., or 1 in every 29.

PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL.

Dr. Vehsemeyer, in *Rust's Magazine*, published the results of seven years' treatment in a Prussian hospital of the allopathic school; the deaths were at the rate of 11 per cent., or 1 out of 8 patients.

VIENNA: SISTERS OF CHARITY.

In the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Vienna, under homeopathic treatment, the results were as follows:

Years.				Patients.	Dexths.
1832-33				266	23
1833-34				316	33
1834-35				474	31
1835-36				316	33
1836-37				772	53
1838				573	33
1839				683	31
1840-41			•	910	63
				4,310	300

Deaths; 7 per cent., or 1 in 14.

STATISTICAL TABLE BY DR. CHARGE OF THE TWO TREATMENTS IN THE CON-VENT OF REFUGE AT MARSEILLES.

	ALL	оратніс	•	Номсоратніс.						
Year. 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848	Cases. 142 138 189 208 248 274 327 325	Deaths. 10 17 13 9 10 15 14 14	7. 12.3 6.9 4.1 4.4 5.4 4.2 4.3	Year. 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854	Cases. 328 318 322 334 360	Deaths. 5 10 12 10 12	Per cent. 1.4 3.1 3.7 2.9 3.3			
	1851	102	5.5		1662	49	2.9			

Average homœopathic mortality, 2.9 per cent.; allopathy, 5.5 per cent.

COMPARISONS OF ALLOPATHIC AND HO-MŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF DISEASES.*

		Аццорат	ніс.	Номфоратніс.				
DISEASES.		Hawkin Cal Statis	is' Medi- tics.	From Report of Vienna Hospital.				
	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.		
Pneumonia .	362	38	10 5	176	14	8.0		
Peritonitis	34	II	32.3	58	4	6.9		
Erysipelas.	93	8	8.6	122	2	1.6		
Hepatitis	99	14	14.0	12				
Variola	159 53 33.3			54	10	18.5		
Hydroceph'lus	70	63	90.0	7	4	57.1		

Dr. Forbes, late editor of the *British and Foreign Medical Review* (allopathic), in the June number of that journal for 1846, states that "the amount of deaths in fever and eruptive diseases under homœopathic treatment is certainly below the average proportion."

When the Bavarian Parliament and the Hungarian Diet, in 1843, unanimously agreed to recommend the merits of Homœopathy to the favorable consideration of their respective governments, it was shown:

That, in Germany, the mortality in homœopathic hospitals was less than 6 per cent, whereas in allopathic hospitals it amounted to more than 12 per cent.

^{*}Black's Principles and Practice of Homocopathy, London, 1842, p. 178.

That, in severe inflammation, the mortality in allopathic hospitals was nearly 15 per cent., while in homœopathic it was not quite 5 per cent.

Dr. Routh, an opponent of Homœopathy, is constrained to testify in its favor. He has published the following summary:

	Percent. of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percent. of Allopathic Mortality.
Pneumonia	5 7	24.0
Pleuritis	4.0	13.0
Peritonitis	4.0	13.0
Dysentery	3.0	22.0
Typhus (abdominal)	15.0	19.0
All diseases	4.4	8.5
	6.01	16.6

Percentage saved by Homœopathy, 63.8. Ratio of allopathic to homœopathic mortality, 2.73.

ROUTH'S STATISTICS.

In 1852 Dr. Routh, of London, published "Fallacies of Homœopathy." He collected statistics of different hospitals to the number of 32,655 homœopathic cases; the same number of allopathic cases.

The general mortality under homoeopathic treatment was $4\frac{4}{10}$ per cent.

The general mortality under allopathic treatment was $10\frac{5}{10}$ per cent.

This he accounted for by the assertion that "the homoeopathic cases must have been mild ones."

Mean duration of pneumonia, homœopathic treatment, 112/3 days.

Mean duration of pneumonia, allopathic treatment, 29 days.

Mean duration of pneumonia, expectant treatment, 20 days.

		Homœopathic deaths. Per cent.	
Pneumonia,		5.7	24.0
Pleuritis,			13.0
Peritonitis		4.0	13.0
Dysentery,			22.0
General mortality	, .	4.4	10.5

GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE OF VARI-OUS DISEASES.*

-	-		A	Allopathically			Homæopathically.				
				Cases.	Cures.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Cases.	Cures.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Inflammation of lungs Scarlet fever Inflammation of brain . Apoplexy Vomiting of blood				77 29 10 6 8		20 6 7 5 4	20.00 20.63 70.00 83.00 44.00	199 46 54 21	180 45 25 15	í 3	9.50 2.17 5.55 29.00

^{*}Cockburn, Med Reform., p. 137.

HOSPITAL STE. MARGUERITE, PARIS.

We have a fair and direct comparison of the two systems in the Hospital of Ste. Marguerite, in Paris. There there were two wards under the homœopathic treatment of Dr. Tessier, side by side with two wards under allopathic treatment.

Statistics by Dr. Tessier in a letter to Dr. Fredault regarding the comparative treatment in L'Hopital St. Marguerite in Paris, 1849.*

HOMŒOPATHIC WARD.—(DR. TESSIER.)

1849.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Per cent.	Died.	Per cent.
Male, Female,	870 422	780 378	89.65 89.57	75 51	8.62 12.08
	1292	1158	89.62	126	9.75
1850.	-				
Male, Female,	966 711	896 632	92.75 88.88	63 75	6.52 10.54
	1677	1528	91.11	138	8.22

^{*} N. Am. Jrl. Hom., vol. iii, p. 146). Hom. Times, vol. iv, p. 372. Brit. Jrl. Hom., vol. xi, p. 133. Quoted from Tessier's "De la Medicine Homœopathique," Paris, Bailliere, 1852. Also, Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc., iv, p. 102.

1851.					
Male, Female,	1085 609	997 558	91.89 91.62	70 65	6.45 10.67
	1694	1555	91.79	135	7.96
Total,	4663			399	8.55

ALLOPATHIC WARDS.—(Drs. Valleix and Marotte).

1849.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Per cent.	Died.	Per cent.
Male, Female,	689 398	595 316	86.35 79.39	87 82	12.62 20.62
	1087	911	83.80	169	14.71
1850.					
Male, Female,	754 441	692 394	91.77 89.34	61 46	8.08
	1195	1086	90.87	107	8.99
1851,					
Male, Female,	901 541	828 467	91.88 86.34	. 77 58	8.54 10.72
	1442	1293	89.80	135	9.36
Total,	3724			411	11.30

CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL (HO-MŒOPATHIC) OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VIENNA, 1838-41.*

Disease.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.	Under treatment.
Pneumonia Pleurisy Endocarditis .	138 104 27	124 92 24	9 5	5 7 3

^{*} Hygea, vol. 12, p. 231; vol. xiv, p. 355. Brit. Jrl. Hom., vol. ii, p. 160.

CASES TREATED IN THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL AT GUNS, 1740-41.*

Diseases.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.	Under treatment.
Pleuritis Pneumonia	11	11		I

GUNS HOSPITAL IN HUNGARY—(Homocopathic.)—Report of Dr. Bless for 1840. Of 617 patients received into the hospital, 26 died. Mortality, 4.1 %, or 1 out of 23 7-10.

^{*} Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. xxiv, p. 188. Archiv f. d. hom. Heil-kunst, vol. xix, pt. 2, p. 118. Brit. Jrl. Hom., vol. ii, p. 161.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF TREAT-MENT IN THE FOURTH REGIMENT OF FRENCH HUSSARS, LA-BURTHE'S REGIMENT.*

During the years 1830 to 1834, under allopathic treatment, 2,240 patients were sent to the hospitals; the duration of illness was 73,368 days; the expense at 11d. per day was £3,521:19:5.

During the years 1835-'37, under homœopathic treatment, there were sent to the hospitals 202 patients; duration of illness was 7,481 days, the expense of which, at 11d. per day, was £342:17:7.

The average duration of disease under allopathic treatment was 29 days; under homœopathic treatment was 21 days.

MUNICH HOSPITAL, BAVARIA—(Homœopathic.)—By Dr. Reisig, for 1840. Of 683 received, 31 died. Mortality, 45 %, or 1 in 22.

The mortality in four homœopathic hospitals was 5.5 % only; that in the allopathic institution was 11 %, or 1 out of 8.†

ST. PETERSBURG HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

In 1846, Dr. Dahl became head of the Chancellery of the Ministry of the Interior in St. Petersburg, Russia. He was an enthusiast on Homoeopathy, and through his influence one half of the Hospital for Women of the

^{*}Kurtz's Statistics. British Jl. Hom., vol. 1, p. 266. Hygea, vol. 18, pt. 2.

[†] Everest. Popular View of Homoeopathy. 1842. † These are among the statistics by Routh. See *Hom. Times*, London, vol. 3, p. 23. *Cockburn's Medical Reform*, N. Y., 1857, p. 119.

Working Class, containing 100 beds, was placed under the charge of Dr. Steuder, a homœopathic physician; the other half, also containing 100 beds, was under the care of an allopathic physician. Dr. Rosenberger, an allopath, was placed in charge of both sections. This arrangement continued for 8 years, from 1847 to 1855. The following is the result, 8 years:

HOMEOPATHIC DIVISION.	ALLOPATHIC DIVISION.				
Admitted 5,900 Cured 5,144 Died 756	Admitted 2,789 Cured 2,376 Died 413				
Mortality, 12.81 per cent. Average duration of disease, 24¾ days. Cost of medicines for all the 8 years, (£144.) 960 roubles.	27 ½ days.				

EDINBURGH DISPENSARY.

Table of cases treated allopathically by Grisolle, Briquet and Skoda in the Edinburgh Dispensary, and of cases treated homeopathically by Fleischmann.*

	ALLO	PATHIC	ALLY.	Номфор'нісаціч.			
	Cases	Died.	Per cent.	Cases.	Died.	Per cent.	
Inflammation of Lungs Pleuritis	909 111 21	212 14 6	23 13 28	299 224 105	19 3 5	6 1 5	

^{*}Homœopathic League Tract, No. 11. British Jl. Hom., vol. 38, p. 312.

BELLADONNA IN SCARLET FEVER.

In 1800 Hahnemann said that *Belladonna* was a prophylactic against scarlet fever. The following table shows the result of experiments:*

Authors who have given Belladonna.	Number tak- ing it.	Number preserved from scarlatina.	Number attacked.
Schenk Rhodius Masius Gumpert Berndt Behr Kohler Wolf Schenk Benedik Zeuch Kunstmann Genecki Maisier Rhodius Masius Masius Rundius Rundius	525 7 5 84 195 47 7 132 3 10 61 70 94 170 70 300	522 7 5 82 181 41 6 126 3 10 60 69 76 170 66 280	3 2 14 6 1 6 1 8
Velsen	247	234	13
	2,027	1,948	79

During the epidemic of typhus fever in Germany, in 1813, the year of the retreat from Moscow of the French army, Hahnemann treated 200 cases of typhus with but two deaths.

^{*} Black's Prin. Prac. Hom., p. 40; also, Brit. Jl. Hom., vol. 1, p. 139.

HOMŒOPATHY AND ALLOPATHY IN AUBURN, N. Y., STATE PRISON.

From December 30, 1841, to April 3, 1842, under the care of Dr. E. Humphreys, a homoeopathic physician:

Number of deaths for the seven months, none.

Cost of medicines for the seven months, \$10.23 per month—\$71.62.

From April 3, 1842, to January 1, 1843, under the charge of Dr. Pitney, an allopathic physician:

Number of deaths in the five months, seven.

Cost of medicines in the five months, \$56.68 per month—\$233.53.

(Hom. Examiner, March, 1843. Brit. Jl. Hom., vol. ii, p. 230.)

REPORT OF MICHIGAN STATE PRISON.

During the years 1857, 1858, 1859, under allopathic treatment, there were thirty nine deaths. Average number of prisoners, 435. In three years of Homeopathy, with 544 prisoners, there were but twenty deaths.

	Avg. No. Prisoners.		Days labor lost.	Cost medic's.
Three years of Allopathy		39	23,000	\$1,668
Three years of Homocopathy.	544	20	10,000	500

(Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc., vol. vi, p. 261.)

Letter from Dr. J. B. Tuttle, late physician to the State Prison at Jackson, Michigan:

In October, 1859, the authorities of the Michigan State Prison, taking the lead of all similar institutions in the United States, first adopted the homœopathic treatment in the Prison Hospital. Thinking it may be useful and interesting to the profession and the public to know something of its success during the years in which I was in charge, I will give a summary of the comparative results, which are to be found recorded in the Annual Prison Reports.

Taking, then, first, the facts for three years under each medical system, we have the following result:

	Average No. of Convicts per Annum	Total No. of Deaths	Total No. of Days Labor Lost	Total Cost of Hospital Stores
Under Allopathic treatment in 1857, 1858 and 1859 Under Homœopathic treat-	435	39	23,000	\$1,678
ment in 1860, 1861 and 1862	545	20	10,000	\$500

This improvement was obtained, notwithstanding I had to contend, during the years 1861-2, with epidemics of smallpox, of which there were thirty-two cases; of measles, of which there were thirty cases; and of sporadic cholera, of which there were forty-four cases. Many of these latter were of a very severe type; but all were successfully treated and speedily cured by infinitesimal doses, and without resort to any kind of "heroic medication."

And here I may remark that the success of the homoeopathic treatment was so great that many of its opponents attempted to account for it in other than the right and legitimate way. They affirmed that the good health of the inmates of the prison was owing entirely to the abundant supply of pure artesian water which had been

introduced a short time previous to my appointment. But they failed to see that the water lost its efficacy soon after homeopathic practice was abandoned, and that it did not regain its virtues until that system was again adopted in 1872; all of which may be seen by referring to the Prison Reports during the ten years when Allopathy was "in" and Homeopathy was "out."

Taking another and later comparison we find that, in round numbers:

	Days Labor Lost by Sickness.	Cost of Hospital Stores.
Under Allopathic treatment in 1870 and 1871	24,000	\$1,800 \$900

While the average number of convicts during the last two years was greater than ever before in the history of the prison.

I have omitted the year 1872, because my attendance began in the middle of the year and I wish to compare only full years.

Thus it will be clearly seen that Homœopathy is far in advance of the ordinary method of saving life, in abbreviating suffering or in diminishing expense.

The people of Michigan, in looking over these facts as contained in the Prison Reports, cannot fail to perceive the great advantage of the new practice; and yet it is well known that, in obedience to partisan prejudice and political pressure, an allopathic physician has lately been placed over these unfortunates, who cost the tax-payers

of the State larger sums of money, and who keeps the prisoners upon beds of sickness many days in the year when they ought to be at work. And thus, in spite of demonstrated facts, this institution is managed, as far as medical treatment is concerned, without due regard to the best interests of the State, in either an economical or humanitarian point of view.

All of which is respectfully submitted.*

J. B. TUTTLE, M. D.

Jackson, Mich., February, 1876.

DISEASES TREATED BY MASS. HOM. MED. SOCIETY.

Cases treated homœopathically by twenty-one physicians of the Mass. Hom. Med. Society, during the year 1853.†

Diseases.	Males	Age Average. Females.	Average Time of Treatment.	Cured
Typhoid fever	146 195 63 157 71 32 231 49	293 7 30 25 ² / ₃ 138 21 55 5	19½ days. 11 " 17 " 10 " 2½ " 4 " 8¾ " 7½ "	276 11 412 16 93 284 11 126 10 60 2 411 10

^{*} U. S. Med. Inves., vol. iii, p. 517. Also publ. as a pamphlet. † N. Am. Jl. Hom., vol. iv, p. 156.

STATISTICAL TABLE COMPILED BY DR. PETERS.

Comparison of collective reports in homoeopathic hospitals with that of the New York Hospital (allopathic) from 1847 to 1852 (years).*

		opathi pitals.	c Hos-	Allopathic N. Y. Hospital.			
Diseases.	Cases	Deaths .	Per cent.	Cases	Deaths .	Per cent.	
Erysipelas	349 310 3273 371 211 102 211 5399 710 98 2126 109 21	17 6 194	1.34 2.84 2.94 6.16 6.18 6.34 7.14 13.78 15.60 28.57 38.64	325 316 1994 51 Impro 46 4367 309 447 2373 56 35 247	75 68 107 8 oper ob 19 487 91 120 380 29 17	41.30 11.15 29.44 26.84	
Total 23,553 1150 4.88							

^{*}N. Am. Jl. Hom., vol. ii, p. 229. London Hom. Times, vol. iv, p. 183.

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK HOSPITALS.

During the year 1886:*

							ZV.	Iortality.
Hahnemann l	Hospita	al (homœopat	thic	2)				5.7
Ward's Island	1 ''	6.6						5.9
New York H	ospital	(allopathic)						7.6
Roosevelt		"						10.9
Mt. Sinai	"	"						8.3
St. Luke's	"	"						9.8
Presbyterian	"	"						6.6

STATISTICS OF COMPARATIVE MORTAL-ITY OF NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA DURING 1870,

1871, 1872.

This report was presented by Dr. E. M. Kellogg to the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1873, and was afterwards issued as a leaflet by the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. The data for Boston was compiled by Elliott Russell, Esq.; for Philadelphia by Dr. P. Dudley, and for New York by Dr. E. M. Kellogg.†

^{*}N. Am. Jl. Hom., vol. xxxiv, p. 595.

[†]Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1873, p. 454. Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc., vol. xi, p. 495. *Med. Investigator*, vol. x, p. 401. Also statistical tracts by E. M. Kellogg, President of Homeopathic Life Insurance Co., 1873–76.

		ALLOPATHIC.					ŒOP.	ATHIC	2.
City.	Year	No. of Physicians.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio	Ratio	No. of Deaths.	No. of Physicians.	1	City
Boston.	1871 1872 1872	984 218 233 233 655	14,869 15,526 3,872 3,369 4,575 12,468	15.78 17.76 14.46 19.63 19.03	9.00 7.97 10.05 8.25 8.26 12.87	1287 1243 402 363 446 2162	40 44 54	1870 1871 1872 1872	N. Y. Boston. " Phila.

WHERE HOMEOPATHY LOSES TEN PATIENTS, ALLOPATHY LOSES SEVENTEEN.

These are statistics of private practice, compiled from official records, and are worthy of entire confidence.

The table by Dr. A. S. Monroe presents the *average* death loss to number of patients treated by the representatives of the two great schools of medicine:

	Allopathic. Av. Loss.	Homœopathic. Av. Loss.
Boston, 1870, 71 and 72	1735 1576 1903 2046 2280 1908	885 848 1287 1124 1028 1034

STATISTICS IN NEWARK, N. J.

	ALLO	PATHIC.	Номсоратніс.			
Year	No. of Physicians.	No. of Deaths.	Deaths to each Physician.	No. of Physicians.	No of Deaths.	Deaths to each Physician.
1872 1873	77 77	2121 1185	27.54 15.39	13 16	168 153	12 92 9.56
Total,	154	3306	21.46	29	321	11.07

BROOKLYN.

	AĻĻ	PATHIC.	Номеоратніс.			
Year	No. of Physicians.	No. of Deaths.	Deaths to each Physician.	No. of Physicians.	No. of Deaths.	Deaths to each Physician.
1872 1873	317 333	7,636 7,181	14.08 21.56	84 92	976 916	11.62 9.95
Total,	650	14,817	22 79	176	1892	10 75

BROOKLYN AND PHILADELPHIA.

In Brooklyn and Philadelphia in 1872-3 the ratio of

deaths between the allopathic and homeopathic schools was as follows:*

Diseases.	Deaths Homœopathic.	Deaths Allopathic.
Bronchitis	48	100
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	44	100
Cholera infantum	64	COI
Croup	37	100
Diarrhœa	35	100
Diphtheria	63	ICO
Dysentery		ICO
Erysipelas	33	100
Inflammation of brain	69	100
" bowels	33	100
" lungs	39	100
Scarlet fever	69	100
Smallpox	61	ICO
Typhoid fever	88	100

DEDUCTIONS BY DR. DUDLEY.

The final and only incontrovertible test of the correctness of any medical theory is found in the results of its practical application. And as regards the truth or falsity of the peculiar doctrines held by the homeopathic school of medicine, the public and the general profession alike have an undoubted right to demand this testimony. From the first promulgation of Homeopathy, its advocates have anxiously waited, and watched, and entreated, and labored to secure an opportunity to make and publish the results of such a test, in order not only to convince

^{*}Which Medical Practice, Dr. E M. Kellogg, New York, p. 13, Hom. Life Ins. Tract. Am. Inst. Hom, 1873, p. 635.

the public of the justness of its claim as a superior method of treatment, but also for the purpose of securing for it the support of the profession as a whole. These efforts, on the part of homeopathists, have almost entirely failed, because of the opposition to and persistent evasion of the proposed test by the allopathic school. They might, however, have been applied in general private practice, but for the great disproportion in the number of practitioners of the opposing schools, and the want of full and reliable records of deaths. Of late years, in some of our large cities, both these difficulties have been overcome, and the opportunity, so long and so anxiously sought by homœopathic physicians, can be no longer withheld. The allopathic school, so long accustomed to oppose reason by ridicule, facts by denial, and our importunities for a public trial of the rival systems side by side by an arrogant professional Phariseeism, must now consent to give reason for reason, fact for fact, figures for figures, or else confess herself defeated in the contest.

Acting under the direction of Dr. E. M. Kellogg, the energetic Vice-President of the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, I have recently made a thorough and complete examination of the records of deaths for the year 1872, in the Health Office of the city of Philadelphia, with a view to ascertain the comparative number of deaths occurring under the treatment of the two great rival schools of medicine. The sum total of numbers obtained have been already laid before the American Institute of Homœopathy at its present session, being embraced in Dr. Kellogg's report. It was thought, however, that whatever might be the superior success of the homœopathic system in all diseases taken

together, still it was possible, and even probable, that in some special forms of disease the balance of mortality might be found favoring the other side. I therefore determined to keep a number of the more prevalent and fatal diseases separate from each other, beliving that the results would be instructive to physicians and significant to the public. The time selected for making the investigation was peculiarly favorable, there having just been issued a revised edition of "Dr. Packard's Medical Directory of Philadelphia," containing, according to the author's preface, "the names only of graduates of respectable medical schools, who are reputed to be in the regular (i. e., allopathic) practice of medicine in Philadelphia." A revision of the "List of Homcopathic Physicians of Pennsylvania," now in press, was also at hand From each of these lists were erased the names of all physicians resident in hospitals, or having general medical supervision of the same, all in the service of the army and navy, and all who were known to be not in actual practice and resident in Philadelphia. This left on the homeopathic list 168, and on the allopathic list 655 names, being in proportion almost exactly 1 to 4. In making the examination of the "Records," I rejected all hospital cases, and all cases reported by those whose names had been erased from the above-named lists; also all coroner's cases, all still-born cases, and all cases returned from outside the city limits. Besides these, there were, of course, excluded all cases reported by physicians or others who are not acknowledged as belonging to either school of practice.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was Of these there were rejected as above specified	20,544 5,914
Leaving as the basis of estimates	14,630
And of these 14,630,	

- 168 Homœopathic physicians lost 2,162 An average to each physician of 127.
- An average to each physician of 1923.

In other words, each homeopathist lost about twothirds as many as each allopathist.

Problem.—If Homeopathy in "doing nothing" loses 13 patients a year, and Allopathy by doing something loses 13 plus 6 in the same time, what causes the death of those 6, and what is the "something?"

But we are not allowed just here to ask even pertinent questions, for the allopathist is suddenly reminded of the anecdote of the sick man who once started out in search of a doctor. This gentleman, it is said, possessed the ability to "discern spirits," and was somewhat discouraged to find the doorsteps of all the M. D.'s crowded with the spectres of those whose "mortal coil" had been prematurely "shuffled off" by reason of dosing overmuch, prescribed by the within doctors. After a patient search, however, he discovered in a back street an old physician at whose door their lingered but one "spirit of the departed." The delight of our hero, however, was speedily dissipated on being informed that the aforesaid "spirit" represented the only patient the old doctor had ever treated. Now the staleness of this joke at our expense must be sufficiently apparent. It must have originate!

before the introduction of Homœopathy, for if our system be, as is charged, a "do-nothing system," surely no spectre of an overdosed patient can shake his gory locks at us; and timid allopathic physicians who are minded to try a little Homœopathy need have no fears of "seeing ghosts" at our doors.

The question, however, as to the relative amount of practice enjoyed by the two schools, is a perfectly reasonable one, and we shall by no means try to evade it. It is reasonable to suppose that any difference in this respect must be but slight, since it is known that the average practitioner of either school in Philadelphia has, during busy seasons, as much practice as he can properly attend Above this point, any great increase in the number of his patients must result in an appearance of neglect, at least to some of them, and in the desire of the neglected patients to secure a medical adviser who could give closer attention. The limit in the amount of practice is therefore seen to be easily reached, and beyond this limit any change must be in quality rather than in quantity. Again, there is no perceptible difference either in the amount of labor performed or the degree of prosperity enjoyed by practitioners of the respective schools.

There is another method, however, by which the relative amount of practice may be approximately ascertained. It is admitted by both schools that their cures of pulmonary consumption are extremely rare. The mortality under this head, other things being equal, ought to be about equal for the two systems. We find as the actual proportion of deaths from this malady about 5 under Homeopathy to 6 under Allopathy; indicating that the homeopathists had $\frac{5}{6}$ as much practice as the

allopathists. Now the total mortality under all diseases should then have been as 5 to 6, whereas it was but 4 to 6, showing the homeopathic loss, even from this view, to be only $\frac{4}{5}$ as great as that of Allopathy from an equal number of patients. But we will not concede to Allopathy even this much; for, although we make no special claims to great success in curing consumption, we do claim to prevent it in a large number of instances. Now we find that the average age of those who died from consumption under allopathic treatment was 33 years and 9 months, while under homeopathic treatment it was 36 years and 3 months, a difference of 2 years and 9 months in favor of Homeopathy. During these 2 years and 9 months it is evident that a considerable proportion of those liable to consumption must have died of other diseases, thus appearing to diminish the relative amount of practice held by the homeopathists, and swelling the mortality from other diseases. Besides this, any system which could prevent the invasion of consumption for 2 years and 9 months on an average in every case could prevent altogether in very many cases.

Again, it is found that the homeopathic loss from inflammation of the lungs was only two-fifths as great as the allopathic. It is not unfair to assume that a system so successful in averting death from this disease, could also prevent a large proportion of cases from passing into those subacute and chronic forms which are but too frequently the precursors, and probably the exciting causes, of consumptive tuberculosis. We claim that the facts we have herein pointed out will account for nearly all the difference in relative number of cases of consumption occurring in the practice of the two schools, and that the amount of practice is therefore about equal under both systems, proportioned of course to the number of its practitioners.

The table following exhibits the total number of deaths occurring from the special diseases named under the two respective methods of treatment, and the average age attained under each disease.

From this table it will be seen that under three heads the number of deaths reported tell in favor of the allopathists, viz: In dropsy of the brain, in the remaining forms of dropsical diseases taken as a whole, and in marasmus. Under three other heads the losses are substantially equal, viz: In scarlatina, palsy, and old age, Under the remaining twenty-one heads the balance is in favor of Homœopathy, and also under all other forms of disease taken as a whole. In regard to the average age attained, it is found to be nine months and twelve days in favor of Homœopathy. In apoplexy the mortality during the hot season was equal under both systems; but during the cooler months it was greatly in favor of the homœopathists. In dropsy of the brain the average age attained was apparently much in favor of Allopathy. The reason of this is found in the fact that from this disease the allopathists lost fifteen adults, while the homeopathists lost none. In the remaining forms of dropsy the balance against the homœopathists continues persistently throughout the first nine months of the year; while during the remaining three months it is as steadily and about as greatly in favor of that side.

Diseases.	Deaths 168 H Ph		pati		Deaths Reported by 655 Allopathic Physicians.			
	No. Average Age			No.	Aver	age A	Age	
		Yrs. I	vios. I	Dvs.		Yrs. I	Vios. 1	Dvs.
Apoplexy	28			13	162	57	IO	8
Cancer, all forms	36		2	12	216	53	7	12
Cholera infantum.	214	04	8	5	1149	0.5	8	12
Congestion of brain	59	19	4		328	18	ΙI	21
Congestion of lungs	24	25	i	8	166	25	3	23
Convulsions, infantile .	77		10	2	414		9	28
Consumption	292	36	6	15	1462	33	9	23
Croup	27	3	5	19	218	2	7	
Diphtheria	19	4	8		III	5	4	9
Diarrhœa	14	12	11	6	116	27	7	
Debility	73	54	10	9	564	43	6	16
Dropsy of brain	44	I	10		141	6	6	7
Dropsy, other forms	73	53	10	27	225	48		10
Heart disease	59	41	7	16	436	40	6	8
Scarlet fever	30	4	10		108	4	7	3
Typhoid fever	47	32	10		225	29	6	2
Hooping cough Inflamma, of brain and	13	ſ	4	25	121	I	2	25
	m =	-		28		_		21
Inflam. of the lungs	71 68	7 27	4	11	419 663	9 28	4	12
Bronchitis and pulmon-	00	21		11	003	20		12
ary catarrh	31	12	8		257	13	3	25
Peritonitis	8	29	9	4	96	32	7	5
Gastritis and enteritis .	37	28	2	23	195	27	4	26
Marasmus	132	4	3	-3	486	4	Ĭ	23
Measles	14	3	I	12	100		6	·
Old age	51	86	7	13	213	82	5	I
Paralysis	40	66	8	I 2	157	62	I	7
Smallpox	256	15	ΙI	24	1502	14	7	6
All other diseases	324	25	10	12	2218	27	8	5
Total	2162	24	4	24	12468	23	7	12

In connection with the subject of dropsy we may con-

sider a single point which serves to explain the large balance in favor of the allopathic or old school in the treatment of dropsy.

It is well known that patients "nigh unto death" frequently change not only their physician but their system of medical treatment. The homeopathist claims that these changes tell against his side in the controversy; while the allopathist makes the same claim for himself, and with equal earnestness. Now the peculiar class of diseases in which these changes are made includes, mainly, those which do not run a certain limited course, but rather assume a more chronic form; and which, while they appear to be tending towards a fatal termination, yet hold out to the patient and his friends more or less hope of a possible cure. The absence of this hope prevents these changes in consumption; and its presence occasions them in dropsy. It is reasonable to suppose that every physician will meet, in the ordinary course of practice, an equal number of these cases in which he will be discharged, and another system of treatment employed. Now in Philadelphia there are one hundred homeopathists to every four hundred allopathists, and if each one of these meet with one such case, we shall have four hundred allopathic patients divided among one hundred homeopathic physicians, or four to each physician; and one hundred homeopathic patients will be distributed among four hundred allopathic physicians, or one-fourth of a case to each physician. Thus it will be seen that in Philadelphia these changes must tell sixteen to one against homœopathists. In regard to dropsy, now under discussion, the total number of deaths was one hundred and eighty five, of which the homœopathic share would have

been thirty-seven, or seven less than the number reported. If, out of these one hundred and eighty-five, eight patients, or one in twenty-three, near the point of death, had changed their method of treatment, the homœopathists would have lost seven of these and the allopathists one; and this number would account for the balance against Homœopathy. This point is presented for the consideration of each candid physician.

Under the head of bronchitis we have included also the pulmonary catarrhal affections of childhood. This class of disease was kept separate in this report, lest it should be said that our brilliant success in pneumonia was apparent only, and was due to errors of diagnosis. It will hardly be claimed by the allopathist that we have reported deaths from bronchitis which were really caused by pneumonia, when he sees that in bronchitis likewise the homeopathist lost less than half as many as he did.

And now you will ask about the deaths from "old age." If people under homeopathic treatment do not die of any special disease they surely must die of old age. We have always claimed, not entirely by way of jest, that in this one "disease" the homeopathist must eventually lose more than the allopathist. How happens it then that the losses under this head are almost exactly equal? We will try to answer. The patients of allopathic physicians begin to "die of old age" at the age of 65 and quit at the age of 107. Homeopathic people do not begin until at the age of 73, or eight years later than their less favored allopathic neighbors, and they continue at it until the age of 115 years. The average age of allopathic agents dying from "old age" is set down as 82 years and 5 months, while that of homeo-

pathic patients reaches 86 years and 7 months. It would appear then that the allopathists have reported some deaths from old age which homœopathic physicians would have ascribed to a different cause. It may be, however, that there are a large number of old people under the care of homœopathic physicians who, under a different system of medical advice would have died ere this time of old age, but who, appreciating the blessings of homœopathy, look up and with thankful hearts exclaim with Webster, "I still live!"

STATISTICS OF ALLOPATHIC AND HO-MCEOPATHIC TREATMENT IN THE ARAPAHOE COUNTY, COL., HOS-PITAL OR POOR HOUSE.

Organized in 1871. Under allopathic treatment until April 1, 1881. The Board of County Commissioners of five members first placed it under homœopathic treatment as an experiment. The results proved better and the expense to the county less. From 1881 to April 1, 1882, it was under homœopathic treatment, the physician being Dr. Ambrose S. Everett. Through political influence the hospital was placed, April 1, 1882, under allopathic treatment. This continued one year; but from April 1, 1883, to April 1, 1884, it again came under Dr. Everett's care. Since April 1, 1884, it has been under allopathic treatment. Dr. Geo. W. Cox is the physician.

Tabulated statement of the result of the year under Homœopathy as compared with the previous year under Allopathy:

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1882-1881.

	Homœopathic,	Allopathic,
	1882.	1881.
Number of patients on hand April 1st	82	49
Number of patients admitted during the		.,
year	926	711
Number of patients dicharged during the		•
year	859	597
Number of patients born during the		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
year	13	10
Number of patients died during the year,	74	91
Number of patients remaining March 31,		
1882	89	(1881) 82
Average daily attendance at hospital	79.4	67
Number of jail and outside patients	337	212
Total number of cases treated	1,358	982
Cost of drugs, surgical supplies, druggists'		
and physicians' salaries	\$3,201 25	\$5,164 17
Cost per patient	2 35	5 25
Saving to county, per patient	2 90	
Total saving to the county	3,938 20	• •
Hospital death rate	.073	.118
Total death rate	.054	.098

This statement is taken from the public records of the county, and anyone who doubts its correctness can have their doubts removed by an investigation thereof.

From the \$3,201.25, the total cost of the medical department of the county for the year ending March 31, 1882, as set forth in the above statement, must be deducted the sum of \$244.53, the value of the medical and surgical supplies turned over by us to the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners at the close of our year, for which we hold his receipt. This reduces the expenses of the homœopathic year to \$2,956.72, and makes, when taking into consideration our increased number of

patients, a total saving to the county, in favor of our school of medicine, of \$4,182.76.

The greatest triumph, however, was in the reduction of the death rate, which will be seen was reduced about forty per cent. The following is a tabulated statement of some of the most important diseases treated and the mortality of each under the respective schools:

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1882-1881.

	1882		1881.	
	Homœo	pathic.	Allopati	ic.
ı	No. Cases.	Deaths.	No. Cases. 1	Deaths.
Typhoid Fever	. 127	19	105	24
Remittent Fever	. 13		8	
Intermittent Fever	. 23		7	
Catarrhal Fever	II	I	3	
Pneumonia		2	19	3
" Typhoid		2	4	2
" Chronic			2	
" Phthisical			2	2
" Complicated with Diar	-			
rhœa			I	I
" Complicated with In				
flammation of Bowels			I	I
" Complicated with Ery				
sipelas			I	I
Bronchitis	. 48	I	37	
Rheumatism			115	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis		9	42	15
Erysipelas			26	3
Syphilis	• 93	I	26	I
Asthma	14		2	
Morbus Brightii			5	2
Emphysema	. 2	2	2	I
General Debility	. IO	I	50	2
Alcoholism	. 31	I	17	3
Hepatitis	. 9		6	3
Empyema	. I		I	I

From the above statement it will appear that Homeopathy, in the years here compared, has a death rate of a fraction over 14 per cent. in typhoid fever, and the old school a mortality of over 22 per cent.

The following is a tabulated statement of the cost of maintaining the hospital and other medical expenses of the county, of the number treated, of the number of births and deaths, and the same is compared with a similar statement of the previous year when the medical department was in old school hands:

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1884-83.

Food, clothing, employés, nursing, medical services and medical supplies for hospital, medicines and medical ser-		
vices for jail and outside	HOMŒOPATHIC.	ALLOPATHIC
poor:	1883.	1882.
April	\$1,449 03	\$1,822 21
May	1,521 62	1,825 66
June	1,331 18½	1,705 23 1
July	$1,403 \ 26\frac{1}{2}$	1,839 161
August	1,513 612	$1,525 93\frac{1}{8}$
September	1,443 57\frac{1}{2}	1,788 281
October	1,671 232	1,544 47 ह
November	$1,503$ $55\frac{1}{2}$	1,645 74
December	1,513 75	1,706 47
January		(83) 1,928 02
February	1,611 42	1,765 00
March	1,709 84	1,664 86
	\$18,385 56	\$20,761 14
Credit by moneys paid to County Treasurer at sundry times, and collected from patients formiantenance and	<i>*</i>	<i>0.1. (</i>
medical services	\$1,110 55	\$562 36
derson	229 00	
	\$17,046 01	\$20,198 78
	# 19040 01	420,190 10

Total number of patients treated in hospital, jail and outside	1,764	1,584
Cost per patient	\$ 9 96 3 09 5, 450 76	\$ 12 7 5
Total number of deaths in hospital Total number of deaths outside	43	79 None rep't'd
Total deaths	52	
Hospital mortality rate	.0603	.089
Total mortality rate	.0294	.049

*Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1884; *Hahn. Monthly*, vol. 19, pp. 325, 421; *U. S. Med. Inves.*, vol. 19, p. 264; *Med. Coun.*, July, 1884. Also in Pamphlet.

MILITARY HOSPITAL REPORTS OF THE REBELLION.

During the War of the Rebellion Dr. E. C. Franklin was in charge of a military hospital. The following are his statistics:*

St.	Louis	City	Hos	pital	(Allo-
	pathic). Dr	. Pac	ddock	

Cavalry Bureau Hospital (Homeopathic) Dr. Franklin. 1864.

D	iseases.	Cases.	Died. Per ct.		Cases. Died. Per ct. Diseases.		Diseases.	Cases.	ses. Died.	
Ty Di	ysentery y. Fever iarrhœa ı'um'nia	106	21 7 23 12	70 70 22 52	Dysentery Ty. Fever Diarrhœa Pn'um'nia	32 39 95 12	0 2 0 0	0 5.1 0 0		
	Average	mortol:	itx 27	2	Average	mortali	ter I I			

Average mortality, 37.2.

This report of Dr. Franklin, is for the six months

^{*}N. Am. fl. Hom., vol. 13, p. 520; Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc., vol. 3, p. 397. West. Hom. Observer, vol. 2, p. 5; vol. 3, p. 138.

ending August 31st, 1864, and we find: 883 received, 6 died, 15 remaining, $\frac{6}{10}$ of one per cent. Showing a difference in general result between the two hospitals of over 11.4 per cent.

Report of Dr. Franklin: The Mound City Hospital was homœopathic, the others were allopathic. 1861–62.*

Hospitals.	Total Received.	Returned to duty.	Discharged from service	Furloughed.	Transferred.	Deserted	Died	Per cent. of deaths.
Mound City, Ill. (Franklin) City General, St. Löuis Good Samaritan Jefferson Barracks . Lawson, St. Louis Mil'y Prison (Rebel Pris'rs)	8,078 6,391 2,127 6,412 809 1,562	3,293 1,981 1,123 2,061 31	285 886 260 1,841 114	1,029 572 93 923 42	2,224 529 387 389 24	4 77 16 91	612 925 248 739 209 231	7.5 14.5 12.4 11.5 25.9 14.7

SOLDIERS' REST, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

This was a charitable organization, for the purpose of furnishing aid to sick and invalid soldiers; it also received the sick from a company of "regulars" doing duty at that post as provost guard. Dr. Wm. A. Hawley (homeopathician), placed in charge June 4, 1865, remaining until the following 4th of October, when he being obliged to leave the city, the Institution went into allopathic hands.

During Dr. Hawley's administration patients were permitted to have allopathic treatment if they desired.

Dr. Hawley reports 201 cases received, 5 deaths; mortality, 2.5 per cent.

The treatment of four diseases resulted as follows:

^{*}N. Am. Jl. Hom., vol. 12, p. 273.

61 cases diarrhœa, no deaths; 11 dysentery, 1 death; 25 typhoid, 3 deaths; 20 remittent fever, no deaths.

The first case to which allopathy was called in this Institution occurred about July 7th; from that time until Dr. Hawley's retirement there had been under allopathic treatment 46 cases, 7 deaths; mortality, 17 5.

STATE HOSPITAL AT NATCHEZ.

The Mississippi State Hospital, at Natchez, was transferred from allopathic to homœopathic treatment in 1854. The mortality under allopathic treatment in 1853 (increased by yellow fever) was about 55 per cent., while under homœopathic treatment:

				H	OM	10	‡ O∶	PA	ΤI	110	c.					Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate.
1854. 1855.		•	•	•		•					•			•	•	151	12 24	7.9 13.7

See Report on Yellow Fever.

ALLOPATHIC RESULTS.

ALLOPATHIC.	Cases treated.	Deaths.	Per ct.
Mass. Gen'l Hos., from 1835 to 1855 New York City Hos., from 1792 to 1855 . N.Y. City Bellevue Hos., from 1852 to 1856	11,610	1,122	9.6
	106,111	10,893	10.2
	31,327	3,171	10.1

Average mortality, 10 per cent.

Comparative results of the two systems of treatment in hospitals of the same city, and in different wards of the same hospital.

In the London Homœopathic Hospital there were, during the years 1850 to 1856, 1,062 cases, 48 deaths; per cent., $4\frac{1}{2}$.

In St. George's (allopathic) Hospital, London, there were, during the years 1854 and 1855, 5,413 cases, 1,018 deaths; per cent., 18.

Making all due allowance for the increased mortality in a large hospital over a small one, we still have a very marked and striking difference in these results.

HOMŒOPATHY IN NEW YORK HOSPITALS.

By Walter Y. Cowl, M. D., House Surgeon, Ward's Island Hospital (Homœopathic.)*

Comparison of the results obtained in the Charity Hospital (allopathic), of Blackwell's Island, and the Homœopathic Hospital, of Ward's Island. Both institutions were supported by the City Board of Charities.

,		v, Allo- hic.	Ward's Island, Homæopathic.		
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	
Patients treated Deaths	8,621 699 8.1	437	3,077 187 6.1	4,475 20 6 4.6	
Total cost of maintenance Daily cost each	\$133,506 0.36	\$127,898	\$53,031	\$60,014 0.27	
Medicines and liquors Average per capita		\$12,175	\$1,612 0.52	\$2,596 .58	

^{*}See Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1878, p. 367.

The Charity (allopathic) treated in the two years, 17,710
Deaths " " 1,136
Death rate, 6.41 per cent.
Ward's Island (homœopathic) treated in two years, 7,552
Deaths " " 393
Death rate, 5.25 per cent.
The death rate of the Charity is the lowest of any of
the allopathic city hospitals.
The official reports of twenty-eight state asylums for
the insane in 1877 resulted in an aggregate of:
Cases treated in twenty-eight allopathic asylums in 1877, . 11,834
Total number of cures,
Percentage of cures, .09.
Middletown Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane was
opened as a state institution for patients in 1874.
From 1874 to 1877 there were patients received,
Patients cured,
Percentage of cures, .20.
CHANDAY CHANA DI

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Ratio of Allo. to Hom Mortal- ity
General diseases	4.17 13.53 69.18 3.24
Cholera	16.83 49.57 66.05 2.94
Typhus fever	8.58 33.95 77.68 3.95
Yellow fever	5.33 43.68 87.80 8.20
Pneumonia	5.34 31.22 82.90 5.84
Average	8.05 34.39 76.72 4.83

It will be seen by referring to the last column above that in general diseases and cholera there is about three times the mortality under the allopathic as under the homoeopathic treatment; in typhus fever nearly four times; in yellow fever eight times; and in pneumonia nearly six times; making a general average of nearly five times the mortality in any given number of cases treated.

This general average gives about *eight* deaths to Homoeopathy (8.05) in every hundred treated, and more than *thirty-four* to Allopathy (34.39) in a like number of cases; that in every *hundred deaths* under the latter treatment, nearly *seventy-seven would have been saved* by the former method; that is, while Allopathy *loses one hundred* Homoeopathy loses only about *twenty-three*.

The general result of the statistics of the two schools is as follows:

PER CENT. OF MORTALITY.	Under Allopathy.	Under Homœopathy.
In all diseases in hospitals	10 to 11 54 14 to 24 21 to 22 2 ⁴ / ₁₀	5 to 6 27 5 to 6 10 to 11 \frac{6.8}{10.0} of I

Allopathically. Homeopathically.

Mean duration of disease 28 days. Cost of drugs and medicines, as 10 to 1.

21 days.

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS TO THE TEN PRINCIPAL HOSPITALS OF PHILADELPHIA AS REPORTED DAILY IN THE "PUBLIC LEDGER" FOR THE YEAR 1891.

BY CHAS. MOHR, M. D.

STATISTICS COLLECTED BY DIRECTION OF DR. D. A. STRICKLER, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

In 1892 the American Institute of Homeopathy instructed its Board of Organization, Registration and Statistics to collect recent comparative reports concerning the relative mortality between the allopathic and homeopathic methods of treatment in the principal cities of the United States. The compilation was placed in the hands of Dr. David A. Strickler, of St. Paul, Minn. Blank forms were sent to physicians and these were filed from the reports of

the boards of health. They were mostly made under the auspices of the County Homœopathic Medical Society of the different cities.*

The following is a summary of the results:

TABLE NO. IX.—TOTALS FROM ALL CITIES REPORTING.

1883.	AL	LOPAT	HS.	Ног	MŒO:	P'THS.	Deatl		Ratio Cases Rep't	9	Ratio Physi- cian	
DISEASES.	Cases .	Deaths .	Mortal. Per ct.	Cases .	Deaths .	Mortal. Per ct.	Allop	Hom .	Allop	Hom	Allop	Hom
Measles Measles	4142 *		6.3 7	359		3.07	24.0	1	11.53	I	8.57	I
Scarlet Fever		48	8.62	506	3		16.0	I	6.7	I	8.77 8.05	I
Scarlet Fever	3388	291	0.02	300	24	4.74	12.12		**7.72	I	15 73	I
Typhoid Fever	1864	656	35.19	183	56	29.79	2.0	0	9.88	T	8.57	ī
Typhoid Fever		275	33.19		22	23.73	12.5	I	**9.17	T	10.43	ī
Diphtheria	2377	816	34.32	307	93	30.29	8.78		7.74	I	8.05	I
Diphtheria		6			0		6.0	o.	**7.72	I	15.73	I
Obstetrical No. 1.	9120	220	2.41	1202	13	1.08	16.15		7-59	I	8.36	1
Obstetrical No. 1.		230			10		23.0	I	**9.13	1	8.87	1
Puerperal septicæ-				0 9			J.					
mia		128			I		128.0	I,	7.59	I	8.83	I
Puerperal Fever		147	!		4		36.75	I	7.59	1	8.83	
Puerperal Ecl'psia	• •	63			4		15.75	I	7.59	I	8.83	I
Affections of Preg-					8				7.59		8.83	
nancy Uterine H'm'or'ge		42 26					5.25	I		I	8.83	I
Dystocia	• • •				2		13.0	I	7.59	I	8.83	I
Acute Stomach and		44		1	4		11.0	1	7.59	I	0,03	1
Bowel Diseases .		3950			280		74.7	1	**8.12	1	8.83	1
Acute Respiratory		3930			200		14.1	1	5.12	1	3.03	
Diseases		4517			333		13.56	1	**8.12	I	8.83	I
From all causes.		26975			2089		12.91	ī	**8.12	I	8.83	1
		,,,								- 1	'	

^{*} Blank (. . .) indicates cities in which cases are not reported.

The above reports were presented at the meeting of the World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians at Chicago,

^{**} Ratio of cases of all diseases and births reported.

This table does not include Minneapolis and Rochester because the reports came too late to be worked up for it.

^{*}Trans. World's Congress of Hom. Physicians, 1893, p. 167. Tr, Am. Inst. Hom., 1894. Minna. Hom. Mag., June, 1892, Sept., 1894. Also reprints.

in June, 1893, and of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1894.

The following table is made up from last year's report, and corresponds with table No. 9 of this year. It is inserted here for the purpose of comparison. For cities represented, see last year's report.

TABLE NO. X.—TOTAL FROM ALL CITIES REPORTING.												
1892.	AL	LOPAT	HS.	HOMŒOPATHS.			Death Ratio.		Ratio Cases Rep't'd.		Ratio Physi- cians.	
Diseases.	Cases .	Deaths .	Mortal- Per ct.	Cases .	Deaths .	Mortal. Per ct.	Allop	Нош.	Allop	Hom	Allop	Hom
Measles. Measles. Scarlet Fever Scarlet Fever Typhoid Fever Typhoid Fever Diphtheria Diphtheria Obstetrical No. 1 Obstetrical So. 1 Obstetrical Septicæ-	8656 17340 8265 8765 31488	171 1466 134 2037 801 2996 334	3.43 8.45 24.65 34.07 2.28	1098 3039 	7 7 7 157 1 224 55 347 18 42 23	0.64 5.16 19.71 30.41 	42.57 24.43 9.34 134.0 9.09 14.56 8.64 18.55 16.71 17.0	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	7.97 **6.0 5.71 * 7.31 **8.15 7.68 7.46 **7.2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8.34 6.0 6.61 7.47 6.4 8.33 7.5 7.47 8.03 7.14	I
mia	::,	245 409 105		::	11 18 12		22.27 22.72 8.75	I I I	7.46 7.46 7.46	I I I	7-7 7-7 7-7	III
nancy Uterine H'morr'ge Dystocia Acute Stomach and	::	151 48 78			14 9 4		10.8 5.33 19.5	I	7.46 7.46	ı	7.7 7.7	I I
Bowel Diseases. Acute Respiratory Diseases		8786 12678			866		14.22	ı	**7.I **7.I	I	7-5 7-5	I

^{*} Blank (. . .) indicates cities in which cases are not reported.

The following report was also made to the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1898:

^{**} Ratio of cases from all diseases and births reported.

STATISTICS, NEW AND OLD.*

By George B. Peck, M. D., Providence, R. I.

Medical statistics may be arranged under two titles, general and special. The latter should contain only figures relating to particular specified diseases or injuries; the former can receive all others. The first are valuable chiefly on hygienic grounds, the second on therapeutic or operative, though each may be available as side-lights for purposes foreign to the original intent. Too many new school men have kept their records even to date, according to some *general* system, thereby almost absolutely wasting their time, their paper, and their strength. Hereafter let each one, especially if in charge of institutional work, specialize his reports, or else discontinue them altogether.

Of general statistics, but few will be noted. By order of the Czar, in 1829, Dr. Herrmann, then attending a Russian nobleman, was assigned to the charge of wards at Tulzyn, in Podolia, for one hundred days, for the purpose of demonstrating the efficiency of "new physic." 160 patients were admitted, of whom 141 were cured, 6 died, and 18 suffering from incurable organic defects, that had been treated in other hospitals, remained on hand. The death rate was 3.64 per cent. The result was so satisfactory that in the following winter, 1829–30, by the same authority, Dr. Herrmann treated at an Infantry Hospital at St. Petersburg 409 persons, of whom 370 were cured, 7 were relieved, 4 not cured, and 16

^{*} Many of these statistics mentioned by Dr. Peck may be found tabulated in this book.

died, while 12 were under treatment at the expiration of his service. This time his mortality was a trifle higher, 3.92 per cent.; yet it must have been far lower than in kindred institutions, for in 1837, at a very orthodox hospital in the same city, where 3,356 persons were treated, 773, or 23.03 per cent., died, while 322 remained in the wards and only 2,261 recovered. No additional experiments were made, however, for reasons identical with those that have thwarted so many political reforms in that alleged autocracy.

At the Hospital St. Marguerite of Paris, during the years 1849, 1850 and 1851, one-half of the beds (100) were under the care of Dr. Tessier, the other half (99 beds) were in charge of regular practitioners. The former received 4,663 cases and lost 399, or 8.5 per cent.; the latter received 3,724 cases and lost 411, or 11 3 per cent. That Dr. Tessier should treat 999, or 25.2 per cent., more cases than his rivals in the same length of time, with but a single additional bed, proves he needed for the establishment of convalescence less than threequarters the time required by his allopathic colleagues. Furthermore, the cost of the drugs used by the latter was 23,522 francs; by the former, between two and three hundred francs, or about a hundredth part—rather an important item in economics. The Administration des Hôpitaux published these figures, and added: would encourage him to persevere in his efforts, which can only benefit humanity." As the Administration assigns patients only as beds become vacant, selection on the part of the attending physicians was precluded.

Very like the testimony of this board was that of the Board at Thoissey, Department Aisne, where Dr. Gastier had charge of the hospital of that place from 1832 to 1848. An allopathic physician at Mâson, on one occasion stated in a political paper of that city, that the Administration of this hospital had forbidden the doctor to practice Homœopathy within its walls. Thereupon, over their own signatures, the Board declared that "since the accession of Dr. Gastier the number of deaths, in proportion to the number of cases, has been much less than ever before; that the cost of medicine has been almost nil, and that the service has been sensibly relieved by simplicity and regularity."

At the Homoeopathic Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy in Vienna there were admitted from 1833 to 1841, 5,161 persons, of whom 4,710 were cured, 89 were discharged uncured, 61 were remaining in the wards at the close of the period, 34 were brought in moribund, and 267 others died. The total death-rate was 5.83 per cent., but if the moribund be excluded from the calculation, it was but 5.21 per cent. At the General Hospital of the same city in 1838 there were 20,545 patients, of whom 2,678 died, or 13.03 per cent., and in 1841 there were 24,258, with 3,068 deaths, or 12.65 per cent.

In reference to the matter of general expense it is instructive to note that while in 1840 the Administration of General Charity in Berlin set down the daily cost of one patient as twenty-two and one-half cents (7½ groschen), the cost of the daily support of patients in the homoeopathic stationary clinic was eleven cents (3 2-3 groschen); also that in 1848 in Vienna a patient cost seventeen and a half kreuzers more a day in the allopathic than in the homoeopathic hospitals.

It chances that certain disorders to which the human

race is prone are so virulent that all civilized governments take most careful cognizance even of their apprehended presence. Not a single case can escape the scrutiny of the public health officials. Fraudulent returns concerning such diseases are simply impossible. But it is in direct contest with these dread infections and under such conditions that Homeopathy has achieved its most signal triumphs. Most terrific of all is yellow fever. Dr. La Roche, in his exhaustive treatise (allopathic) on this disorder, which occupies two volumes of 1,400 pages each, and is a deservedly recognized authority on the subject, states that the average death rate is 100 out of every 350 attacked, 2 out of every 7, or 28.57 per cent. But in the epidemic of 1853-54-55 at New Orleans, Drs. F. A. W. Davis and W. H. Holcombe treated 1,016 cases, with but 55 deaths—19 out of every 350, 2 out of every 37, or 5.41 per cent., and in the same city, during the epidemic of 1878, of 1,945 cases treated homeopathically but 110 were lost, 20 out of 350, 2 out of every 35, or 5.66 per cent., while outside of New Orleans, in the same epidemic, 1,969 cases were treated, with 151 deaths, 26 out of 350, 2 out of every 26, or 7.67 per cent. On the same ground and during the same epidemic the most favorable allopathic mortality was 17 per cent., while in many places it was very much higher. Furthermore, at Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., in 1855, Dr. Lisle Augustus Bilisoly treated 137 cases with a loss of 8, 20 out of 350, 2 out of 35, or 5.84 per cent. But five of these eight had previously been under allopathic treatment, occasioning, at the mildest estimate, loss of much valuable time.

Scarcely less feared by the common people is Asiatic cholera. Immediately after the epidemic of 1830-31, the

president of the Imperial Council of Russia reported that in the governments of Saratow, Tambow and Twer 1,273 persons had been treated homeopathically for this disease, of whom 108, or 8.48 per cent., died. At the Cholera Hospital, St. Petersburg, 636 were regularly treated by Dr. Lichtenstadt, with a loss of 317, or 49.69 per cent. But lest it be objected that the virulence of the infection varies with the location, it may be added that at Wishney, Wototschok, Russia, of 199 regularly treated for this disorder, 139, or 69.8 per cent., died, while of 109 treated at the same time and place by Dr. Scider, homeopathically, but 23, or 21.1 per cent., were lost.

In 1831 Dr. Quin visited Tischnowitz, Moravia, when more than one-tenth of the entire population was attacked by cholera. Of these, 331 were treated allopathically, with 140 deaths, 42.29 per cent.; 71 by camphor only, with 11 deaths, 15.49 per cent.; and 278 homœopathically, with 27 deaths, 9.71 per cent. These facts were collated by the authorities and attested by the chief magistrate.

In April, 1832, Dr. Rath was ordered by the King of Bavaria to collect authentic information as to the results of the homœopathic treatment of this disorder. He reported that out of 1,269 cases treated by fourteen homœopathic physicians in Vienna, Prague, Hungary and Moravia there were only 85 deaths, a mortality of 6.69 per cent.; while the allopathic death rate in the same places was about 31 per cent.

Sir William Wilde, an eminent English ophthalmogist, in a work entitled "Austria and its Institutions," states that during the epidemic of 1836 the Leopoldstadt hospital, under the care of Dr. Fleischmann, was ordered to be fitted up for cholera patients. A comparison of results

at the close of the season showed that while two-thirds of his patients recovered, in other hospitals two-thirds died. This secured the repeal of a previous edict, more honored in the breach than in the observance, however, prohibiting the practice of Homœopathy in the empire.

In 1846, at the Homeopathic Cholera Hospital at Munich, 242 persons were treated, of whom 223 recovered, 13 were relieved, and 6 died (2.48 per cent.).

In 1848 the six physicians of the Edinburgh Homcopathic Dispensary attended 236 patients at their own homes, of whom 57 died, 24.15 per cent., while in the same city and during the same epidemic 640 cases were treated by allopathic physicians, of whom 435, or 67.97 per cent. perished.

In 1849, Drs. Pulte and Ehrmann, between May 1st and August 1st, treated at Cincinnati, O., 1,116 cases, with a loss of but 35 patients (3.14 per cent.). So great was the contrast of their results with those of their allopathic neighbors that their veracity was publicly questioned. The doctors promptly submitted their lists, and visitation at the indicated residences substantiated the fact.

In Liverpool, in 1849, of 179 persons treated homœopathically, 45 died, or 25.14 per cent., while the general mortality was 46 per cent.

The General Returns to Parliament admitted a mortality in London in 1854 of 59.2 per cent. from cholera, while the returns of the Homœopathic Hospital, certified to as correct by Dr. Macloughlin, Medical Inspector of the General Board of Health, indicated a loss of but 16.4 per cent. The same year, in Naples, Dr. Rubini attended 377 cases without a single death. Two hundred

of these were in a single institution. Other Home-opathists attended 215 additional cases with equal success. Similar results attended the labors of Dr. Alexander Thomson Bull, at London, Ontario, Canada, with 53 cases, the first of which was in the family of his Honor the Mayor, Marcus Holmes. This also occurred in 1854.

In 1884, by the attachés of the Homœopathic Dispensary at Naples, Italy, 83 cases were treated with camphor alone, with 3 deaths, or 3.61 per cent., while the average mortality in that country, as well as in France and Spain, was over 70 per cent. Even in the United States the mortality during the last epidemic, 1873, was, according to the government statistics, 52 per cent., which is more than double the least successful homœopathic treatment on record.

Diphtheria ranks third as a terrorizing disease. While all persons are obnoxious to its attacks, children are especially prone to its visitations. During the past twentythree years, 102 cases have occurred at the Tobey Street Home of Providence, R. I., 3 of which (2.94 per cent.) proved fatal. The diagnosis in each of the 36 cases in the last epidemic was verified by the culture-test; that in the preceding one of 40 cases was confirmed by a special inspection by the city superintendent of health, Dr. C. V. Chapin. Strickler states that the homeopaths of sixteen cities reported, in 1890-92, a loss of 347 diphtheria patients out of 1,141, or 30.41 per cent.; while the allopaths lost 2,996 out of 8,765, or 34.07 per cent.; also that in 1893 the former lost in eleven cities 110 cases out of 376, or 29.26 per cent., while the latter lost 965 out of 2,917, or 33.09 per cent. The most potent cause of

this great discrepancy between the institutional and the general death-rate is that very many physicians will not subject their patrons to the annoyance of semi-quarantine, unless the possibility of serious consequences is clearly manifest.

Dreaded almost as much as the preceding disorder is scarlatina. The Protestant Half Orphan Asylum of New York City reports that between 1842 and 1852 it had 58 cases, 5 of which were lost through ensuing dropsy, and that 70 have been treated since 1874 by Dr. Woodward, who saved all but one. Its total is, therefore, 128 cases and 6 deaths, 4.69 per cent. The Tobey Street Home reports 114 cases with 6 deaths also, 5.26 per cent. According to Strickler, in seventeen cities in 1890-92 the homeopaths lost 157 out of 3,039 cases, or 5.16 per cent., and the regulars 1,466 out of 17,340, or 8.45 per cent., while in 1893, in ten cities, the former lost 30 out of 693 cases, 4.33 per cent., and the latter 343. out of 4,056 cases, 8.46 per cent. Moreover, eminent allopathic authorities report the following death-rates: of persons under twelve, Fleischmann, 30.72 per cent., and Krauss, 18.23 per cent., under fifteen, Resigger, 16.06 per cent.; under sixteen, Voit, 12.50 per cent. Moreover, in the Manchester (England) Children's Hospital the mortality for ten years, 1877-88, was 11.8 per cent., while Collie states that in 10,000 cases of all ages the death-rate was 12.5 per cent., while between three and four it was 25 per cent.

Brief reference will be made to a few other disorders. Of measles, the New York Asylum reports 342 cases with 3 deaths (2 from pneumonia and 1 from acute laryngeal phthisis), a rate of 0.87 per cent.; while the Home had

129 cases, with no pronounced evil result. Combining, we have 471 cases with a loss of 3, 0.64 per cent., precisely the homœopathic death-rate given by Strickler for eight cities in 1890–92, where only 7 were lost out of 1,088; while the allopaths lost 297 out of 8,594, or 3.43 per cent. Climatic conditions were unfavorable in 1893, for in nine cities the former lost 14 out of 388 cases, 3.67 per cent., while the latter lost 302 out of 4,385, or 6.89 per cent.

Variola visited 46 persons at the New York Asylum in the decade 1842–52, but removed none. It had called around previously in 1837, when it was under allopathic control, and removed 2 of the 15 children it tarried with, 13.33 per cent. There have been 85 cases of pneumonia at the asylum, with 2 deaths, a loss of 2.35 per cent. Baginsky observed 90 cases, one-half in children under two years, 4 of which, 6.67 per cent., were fatal, and 9 were not followed. The asylum also reports 181 cases of whooping-cough without loss, while the allopathic deathrate is said to be from 3 per cent. to 15 per cent.

No class of human beings appeal more strongly to the consideration of the true physician than pregnant women. In the welfare of one the lives of at least two immortal beings are involved. To what extent has Homœopathy proved a blessing to their disorders? Let the following experience of members of the American Institute prove sufficient answer:

With Charpentier, the Institute has found that the influence of hysteria and epilepsy on pregnancy is practically *nil*, but while he states chorea produces from 33 per cent. to 58 per cent. of miscarriages and premature births and slays from 29 per cent. to 35 per cent. of the

mothers, our practitioners have met with no loss. More recently, Barnes has reported the allopathic maternal loss as 29 per cent., and an infantile loss of not less than 44 per cent.

Cardiac difficulties have occasioned us but an infantile mortality, and that of 25 per cent. Porak gives the *maternal* mortality as 38 per cent., of whom one-sixth were undelivered. He states that less than 58.2 per cent. went to term.

Measles are conceded to be innocuous to gravid women, but while we lose one-quarter of the offspring, Bourgeois and Levret state abortion and premature births occur almost always, while Klotz definitely specifies 82 per cent.

"Scarlatina," Charpentier affirms, "terminates in abortion in the case of every woman, in death in the majority." Olshausen states the mortality in cases that came to his knowledge prior to 1876 to be 48 per cent. Braxton Hicks reports 37 cases with 27 deaths, or 73 per cent.; Myers, 18 with 1 death, 5.55 per cent.; Boxall, 16 with no death, and Legendre, 23, without loss. Their average total mortality is 40.35 per cent. Our own loss is 9 per cent. of the mothers and 18 per cent. of the offspring. When it occurred in the puerperal state our loss was 62 per cent., Olshausen's 75 per cent.

Mayer reports two series of cases of variola in the *enciente*, in one of which 17.2 per cent. of the mothers died, 31 per cent. aborting, and in the other 38.2 per cent. died, while 46.8 per cent. aborted. Our maternal loss is 15.39 per cent., our fœtal, 46.15 per cent.

Respectable homœopathists do not lose more than 12 per cent. of their pregnant typhoid patients and only 24 per cent. of the offspring. Charpentier reports 52.8 per

cent. of miscarriages and 4 per cent. of premature births. On reckoning the slight chances of survival in the latter class the total infantile mortality is at least 55 per cent., and more probably 56 per cent. He naïvely adds: "The prognosis as regards the mother is more favorable." It is to be hoped it is!

Malaria has not been provocative of serious consequences to the *enciente* when treated homœopathically. Charpentier states that pregnancy is interrupted in 41.3 per cent. of such women when suffering from this disorder.

Pneumonia occasions death in 14.28 per cent. of those attacked in the class of women under consideration, and an equal loss of offspring, although there are not by any means always two deaths in a single case. Rican's figures are 27.90 per cent. and 48.84 per cent., respectively; Chatelain's 51.28 per cent. and 48.72 per cent., and Matton's, 26.32 per cent. and 47.37 per cent., or a general rate of 35 per cent. and 48.33 per cent.

Of consumptives who become pregnant we lose 25 per cent. within a year, and 13 per cent. of the children die within a corresponding period, but 50 per cent. will attain middle life. In Europe the maternal loss is 64 per cent., while 23 per cent. of the children died of tuberculosis alone before their seventh year, and only 37.50 per cent. maintained good health.

In puerperal eclampsia Hecker says the mortality is 27 per cent.; Dohm, 29 per cent.; Hugenberger, 35.1 per cent.; Löhlein, 37.7 per cent., and Depaul, 37.88 per cent. We have lost 22.33 per cent.

Note.—During an epidemic of typhoid fever at Stam-

ford, Ct., in the spring of 1895, allopathic physicians treated 284 cases, with 22 deaths, a mortality of 7.74 per cent.; while homœopathic physicians treated 122 cases, with only 5 deaths, a mortality of 4.09 per cent. In New Haven, in the same State, during the years 1891–95, allopaths treated 458 cases of the same disease and supplied 119 graves with occupants, a loss of 25.98 per cent.; the homœopaths treated 60 cases, and filled but 12 graves, losing but 20 per cent.

Of diphtheria and membranous croup, the former cared for 753 cases, with 267 deaths, 35.45 per cent.; the latter, 146 cases, with 31 deaths, 21.23 per cent.

Regular practitioners looked after 1,271 cases of scarlatina, but lost 127, or 9.99 per cent., while homœopathic doctors watched over 209 and lost 7, or 4.30 per cent. Measles was given as the cause of death in 51 cases out of 286 allopathically treated, 17.83 per cent., and in 2 only of 106 homœopathically treated, 1.88 per cent.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS.

By David A. Strickler, M. D., Denver, Col.

Very complete statistics were published by Dr. Strickler in the Transaction of the American Institute of Homeopathy for 1898, which are so valuable that they are here inserted, with the Doctor's comments:

In presenting this, my third and last report on comparative vital statistics to this honorable body, I am but supplementing the work before reported, and following the same lines then laid down. To do otherwise might imply a change of method to suit data on hand, which is far from our purpose in this work.

I very much regret that my last report was not printed in full in the Transactions of the Institute, since the tables alone are not easily comprehended.

In this report three sets of tables are given; the first set of nine tables gives the work of 1894, the second set the work of 1895, and the third set is a summary of all the work done in the different cities for the past five years.

Philadelphia was reported for 1892 by Dr. H. L. Northrop; St. Louis, for 1892, by Dr. C. M. Ustick; Brooklyn, for the first three months of 1894, by Dr. Edwin R. Bedford; Baltimore, from 1891 to 1895, inclusive, by Dr. W. Dulanev Thomas: San Francisco, for 1892, by Dr. Haves C. French; Cincinnati, from 1892 to 1894, inclusive, by Dr. A. E. Goldsmith, of Home City, O.; Detroit, for 1891 and 1892, by Dr. Rollin H. Stevens; for 1894 and 1895, by Dr. R. Milton Richards; Minneapolis, for 1891, 1892, and 1893, by Dr. William E. Leonard; Rochester, from 1892 to 1895, inclusive, by Dr. H. W. Hoyt; St. Paul, from 1890 to 1893, inclusive, by myself; for 1894 and 1895, by Dr. W. A. Beach; Kansas City, for 1891 to 1893, inclusive, by Dr. S. C. Delap; Providence, for 1891 to 1895, inclusive, by Dr. George B. Peck; Denver, for 1891 to 1893, inclusive, by Dr. J. M. Walker; for 1894 and 1895, by myself; Indianapolis, for 1891 to 1893, inclusive, by Drs. O. S. and Sollis Runnels; for 1894 and 1895, by Drs. Sollis Runnels and H. Allen Adams; Allegheny, for 1892 and 1893, by J. Richey Horner; Syracuse, for 1892, by Dr. E. E. Keeler; for 1893, by Drs. C. D. Hale and B. W. Sherwood; for 1894, by Drs. Clarence Edwin Stephens and George L. Gridley; Nashville, for 1890 to 1894, inclusive, by Dr. B. H. Enloe; Dayton, for 1892, by Dr. Frank D. Bittinger;

Duluth, for 1891 and 1892, by Dr. F. C. Bowman; for 1895, by Dr. W. W. Routh; Seattle, for 1892 to 1894, inclusive, by Dr. E. Weldon Young; and Lincoln, for 1892, by Dr. Benjamin F. Bailey.

The amount of labor required in collecting the data herewith submitted was very great, and the Institute owes a debt of gratitude to the men in the different cities who made it possible to present this report, so flattering to the homœopathic school of medicine. I take pleasure in personally thanking them, one and all, for their timely and efficient service in this great and important work.

The results are given in a series of tables, which I now submit:

† First three months.

TABLE I.-MEASLES.

		H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	н н
Physi	cians' Ratio.	Al. 15.12 9.46 6.5 7.07 6.37 4.43 5.66 21.8 8.74 8.74 18.25 1.89 7.19	7.98
		H. 00000 - нооно	нн
Death Ratio		A1, 0.50 21.00 21.00 21.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 0.00 0	12.3
ніс.	Mortality.	Per ct 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.	0.8
Номеоратніс.	Deaths .	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	9
Ном	Cases	*** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	745
	Mortality.	Per ct 4.11 0.00 0.00 0.30 1.6.3 1.2.5 1.30 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	3.0
атніс.	Deaths .	80 12 8 1 4 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	74
Ац,оратніс,	Cases	7 2 6 4 8 4 8 6 9 8 8 8 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2459 *
	Year	1894 1894 1894 1894 1894 1894 1894 1894	:
			:
CITIES.			
		nore . Jyn † . ilt ilt ilt ilt ilt ilt ilt ster sster . ille . e	rotals .
		Baltimore Cincinnati Brooklyn † Detroit St. Paul Providence Indianapolis Syracuse Rochester Rochester Nashville Seattle	Ħ

TABLE II.—SCARLET FEVER.

C	,	0.	ENERAL STATISTICS.	
			 	н н
	Physic	cians' Ratio.	A1. 15.12 15.12 9.46 6.5 7.07 7.07 6.37 8.21.8 8.24 1.84.9 7.19	8.3
ı			н н о н н о н о н о	н 0
	Death	Ratio	A1, 13.4 14.55 14.55 1.60 1.60 1.60 1.60 1.60 1.60 1.60 1.60	12 4
	Энгс.	Mortality.	Per ct 5.71 5.71 5.66 0.00 8.33 1.43 0.00 1.43 0.00 1.43 0.00 1.43 0.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	5.66
A TATA	Номфоратніс.	Deaths .	∞ 4 Q O № H W O 4 O 4 O	32
CANALL INVEN	Ном	Cases	17 85 60 60 80 14 14 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	*565
CAL		Mortality.	Per ct 12.95 12.95 12.95 16.32 16.32 1.33 1.33 2.29 9.7	9 24
ידו אומט	атніс.	Deaths .	107 111 131 88 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	396
TUD	Атторатніс.	Cases	826 297 * \$39 306 300 130 219 209 206	4582 *
		Year	1894 1894 1894 1894 1894 1894 1894 1894	•
		CITIES.	Baltimore Cincinnati Brooklyn Detroit St. Paul Providence Denver Indianapolis Syracuse Rochester Nashville	Totals

TABLE III.—TYPHOID FEVER.

- 1
10.0
-
10.40
77
507
_
1

-
×
H
JIPHTH
1+1
7
T
I,I
BLI
BLI
ABLI
ABLI
LABLE

			#	
	Physicians' Ratio.		A1. 15.12 9.466 6.5 1.07 6.57 6.57 8.74 4.43 8.74 4.25 1.8 8.74 4.25 1.8 9.7 1.9	7.71
	-		Н н н н н н н н н н о	HH
	Death Ratio		A1. 17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.1	8.7 IO.48
	энгс.	Mortality.	Per ct 47.8 27.3 34.0 28.6 39.0 39.0 39.0 0	35.17
IA.	Номфоратніс.	Deaths .	111881888888888	102
IABLE IV DIPHTHERIA	Ном	Cases	£4£3* 21 1 2 2 5 1 1 4 2 5 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	* 290
V.—DI		Mortality.	Per ct 82.2 24.0 29.22 29.22 29.22 34.6 30.7 33.0 33.5 33.5 0.0	33.47
BLE 1	THIC.	Deaths .	189 206 136 136 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	886
T.	ALLOPATHIC.	Cases .	888 888 1056 156 156 184 184 184 184	2,626
		Year	1894 1894 1894 1894 1894 1894 1894 1894	•
				:
		CITIES.		
		Crr	Baltimore . Cincinnati . Brooklyn Detroit St Paul Providence . Denver Indianapolis . Syracuse Rochester . Nashville	Totals .
			Se Roy In Program	

TABLE V.—OBSTETRICAL.

	1		
			H
	Physicians' Ratio.		A1. 1.5.12 1.5.12 1.5.12 2.1.8 2.1.8 8.74 1.8.9 7.19 7.19
			A .
			Н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н
	Death	Ratio	28.0 28.0 28.0 16.0 7.3 13.0 13.0 18.0 5.66 2.66 7.0 5.0 8.75
			4 " 5"
			r ct 1.51 0.36 0.36 1.47 1.19 1.19 1.13
	ľНІС	Mortality.	. Pe
	OPA'	Deaths .	кнакникто 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 8 9 4 6 6 6 7 8 8 9 <
	Номфоратніс.		696 88698 698
		Cases	Per ct 199 92 3.6 2.76 2.76 2.76 2.76 2.76 2.76 2.76 2.
	1	1	r ct 1.07 1.09 1.03 1.
	۔ ان	Mortality.	Per ct 3.6 3.6 1.07 1.07 1.09 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.93
		Deaths .	268 57 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1	[,1,0]	Cases	2,995 2,553 2,989 8 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
	A		
		Year	81 42881 42881 42881 42881 42881 748
		oj.	
		CITIES.	
	•	J	re arti
			imore imore innati roit ridence ver anapol hester hville Totals
1			Baltimore Cincinnati Detroit Providence Denver. Indianapoli Syracuse Rochester Nashville. Seattle

TABLE VI.—OBSTETRICAL, NO. II.

O.L.	THE CAMPAGE	
cia.	H 000	- 1
Dystocia.	A1. 30 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33	37
or- or-	H. 0 0 0 0	7
Uterine Hæmor- rhage.	A1.	21
ons eg- y.	H 000.000	0
Puerperal Puerperal of Preg-Hæmor-Fever. Ecla'psia. nancy. rhage.	A1.	13
eral	H. 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5
Puerperal Ecla'psia.	A1. 12 10 4 4 4 4 4 2 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	36
eral	H. 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	00
ral Puerperal Puerpera Fever. Ecla'psia	A1. 16. 2 3 3 3 3 3 5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	52
eral i- ia.	H. O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	8
ear. Septi-	A1. 188 4 4 4 7 7 7 7 9 9 9 8 8 8 8 8	54
Year.	1894 1894 1894 1894 1894 1894 1894 1894	
CITIES.	Baltimore Detroit. Providence Denver Indianapolis. Syracuse Rochester Nashville	Totals

TABLE VIII.-FROM FORM NO. 3. DEATHS.

	GENERAL STATISTICS.	•
		-
Physicians' Ratio.	A1. 15.12 9.466.37 4.443 5.566 21.8 8.74 4.25 1.89 7.19	8.83
	н нининин	Н
Death Ratio	Al. 21.43 14.85 14.37 7.2 11.17 25.1 8.29 4.04 111.45 5.86	12.37
Death from	H. *421 300 123 253 131 47 47 400 899	1,858
all causes.	A1. 856. 1,464 1,1763 1,856 1,1618 1,020 1,020 246	22,989
;	H	I
Death Ratio	Al. 16.36 11.8 11.8 10.1 6.9 12.76 38.4 10.4 10.4 16.3	11.94
Acute	H. 880. 755 356 440 400 177 7	430
Respiratory Diseases.	A1. 1,589 648 648 3,65 2,76 2,17 1,92 4,16 4,48 1,63 5,00	5,133 430
	й нинининин	H
Ratio	A1. 32.2 11.6 14.5 13.0 17.55 13.0 2.48 2.48 3.34 14.65 22.0	12.68
Acute Stomach	H 39 39 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	332
and Bowel Diseases .	A1. 1,256 624 207 208 236 234 256 348	4,210
Year	81894 44881 8984 8984 8984 8988 8988 898	
CITIES.	Baltimore Cincinnati Detroit St. Paul Providence Denver Indianapolis Syracuse Rochester Rochester Nashville Seattle	Totals

* Cases not reported.

TABLE IX.—TOTALS FROM ALL CITIES REPORTING IN 1894.

1		ċ	ي ا	н -		H	н			Н	I	н	I	н	Н	ı	Н		Н	н	П
	i- 15,	катю.		00 6	3 60	7	н		(()	00	3								7	-	-
	Physi- cians' Rati		A1.	7.98	, 0 , 0	7.0'	8.11	10.8	10.33	10.18	5.33	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0		7.9	7.94	7.9
	+- ,		H	н -		Н	-		, ,	I	П	Н	I	П	Н	-	Η	_	Н	-	н
	tio of Cases.†	,		20	27	_	7	7	210	99	16	_	_			_	_		5	25	25
	Ratio of Cases.		A1.	7.69	ç œ	17.0	7.04	10.0	15.6	တ်	6.0	9.	6	9.1	9	6	9		7.9	7.92	7.9
1	th Ratio.		H.	H -	7 🛱	0	-		ч н	H	H	Н	Н	I	0	I	Н		Н	Ι	н
	Death Ra		A1.	12.3	12.4	8.0	14.7	10.48 8.7	12.5	16.0	8.75	18.0	6.5	7.2	13.0	10.5	37.0		12.68	11.94	12.37
		al-	ند			_			_					_					_	-	
	rHIC.	Morta ity.	Per ct.	8.0	5.66	0.0	36.54	7 7 17	ر در	1.13	۸.	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	:
TOTALS FROM 1144 CHIES NEFORTING IN 1094:	Номфоратніс.	Cases. Deaths Mortality.		9	32			27		91	4	3	<u>~</u>	5,	0	7	Н		332	430	1,858
		Cases.		*45	565	*	104	* 6	*	1,413	*	•	 :	•	•	:	•		•	•	:
												_		_	=	_	=	=	_		
	IC.	Morta ity.	Per ct.	3.0	9.24	۸.	38,12	، د	/+.cc	1.93		:		•	:		•			•	:
	Аг, соратніс.	Cases. Deaths Mortal-		74	396	8	557	283		268	35	54	52	36	13	21	37		4,210	5,133	2,989
	ALI	3. D		6	35		0		?	22								-			•
		Case		2,459	4,285	*	1,460	<u>ئ</u>	**	13,862	*					:	•		:		:
						٠	•	•		•	•	٠	•	•	lcy	•		vel	٠	ses	•
•							:	:				ia .		с	nar	ge.		po		isea	:
	ઝું.			•		:		:		. 1		æm	•	ıpsi	reg	rha		and		y d	•
	DISEASES			•		٠	er	er		Zo.	No.	$_{ m ptic}$	ver	lan	بر بر	nor		ch 8		ator	ses
	ISE			:	ever	ever	fev	iev	ia.	all	al l	l se	l fe	1 ec	IS C	hæi		ome	S.	spir	can
	А			les	e fe	et f	oid:	old Per	ther	tric	tric	era	Dera	era	tion	ne	cia	ste	diseases	e res	all
				Measles	Scarle fever	Scarlet fever	Typhoid fever	Eyphoid tev Diphtheria	Diphtheria .	Obstetrical No.	Obstetrical No. 2	Puerperal septicæmia	Puerperal fever	Puerperal eclampsia	Affections of pregnancy	Uterine hæmorrhage	Dystocia.	Acute stomach and bowel	dise	Acute respiratory diseases	From all causes.
1		1		22	Š	Š	[- [D	0	0	Ы	Ы	Ь	A		D	A		A	II,

TABLE X.—MEASLES.

			H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	н
F	hysi	cians' Ratio.	A1. 15.12 7.07 4.43 5.66 21.8 4.25 7.14	6.4
-			н о о о о	н
I	eath	Ratio	A1. 68.0 1.0 9.5 2.0 2.0 2.0 3.0	49.0
-	Номфоратніс.	Mortality.	Per ct 0.0 0.0 7 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.38
		Deaths .	000000	7
		Cases	248 * * * 266 100	526
	ALLOPATHIC.	Mortality.	Per ct 3.47 ?	3.33
		Deaths .	688 119 22 20 00	98
		Cases	1,958 * * 5 941 836	2,940
		Year	1895 1895 1895 1895 1895 1895	:
		CITIES.	Baltimore Detroit. Providence Indianapolis Rochester Duluth	Totals

†Ratio of cases of all diseases and births reported by cities under the different heads. * Cases not reported.

TABLE XI.—SCARLET FEVER.

			Н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н	нн
	Physi	cians' Ratio.	A1. 15 12 7.07 6.37 6.37 8.66 21.8 7.14	8.44
			H 10 1 1 0 0 1	нн
	Death	Ratio	A1. 13.75 5.5 5.5 2.0 9.8 19.4 10.0 7.0 7.0 1.66	13.0
	энгс.	Mortality.	Per ct 5.8 5.88 5.88 9.26 0.0 0.0 12.0	5.61
* V TATA	Номфоратніс.	Deaths .	440000000	17
Canter I hy by		Cases	0 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3	303
Car	ALLOPATHIC.	Mortality.	Per ct 7.74 5.06.93 16.8 5.0 5.47	8.58
TATE AND THE PARTY		Deaths .	55 11 2 2 44 97 10 17 77 7	220
		Cases	711 * 203 635 576 198 113	2564
		Year	1895 1895 1895 1895 1895 1895 1895	
	CITIES.			:
			Baltimore Detroit St. Paul Providence Indianapolis Rochester . Duluth	Totals

TABLE XII.—TYPHOID FEVER.

1	н		нн
Physi	icians' Ratio.	A1. 15.12 7.07 6.37 4.43 5.66 5.18 7.18 7.19 7.14 7.14 7.14	8.93
		н	нн
Death	Ratio	A1. 12.7 10.8 9.0 5.16 7.8 7.8 23.0 3.0 3.0 12.7	8.74
Энгс.	Mortality.	Per ct 58 3 ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	13.46
Номфоратніс	Deaths .	13 13 13 10 10 10	242
Ном	Cases	** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	*312
	Mortality.	Per ct 69.8 ?	17.4
ATHIC.	Deaths .	178 141 34 35 31 137 137 89	367
ALLOPATHIC.	Cases	255 * * 170 191 131 1369	**
	Year	1895 1895 1895 1895 1895 1895 1895	:
	CITIES.	Baltimore Detroit St. Paul Providence Denver Indianapolis Rochester Duluth	Totals

TABLE XIII. - DIPHTHERIA.

	GENERAL STATISTICS.							
	Phys	icians' Ratio.	A1. 15.12 1 7.07 1 6.37 1 5.66 1 21.8 1 7.14 1 7.14 1 7.14 1 7.14 1 7.14	8.37				
	Death Ratio		A1. 35.86 1 15.25 1 15.25 1 1 2.05 1 1 4.64 1 1 3.5 5 1 1 2 5.3 1 1 4.64 1 1 3.5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15.4 1				
-	ніс.	Mortality.	Per ct 24.14	15.5				
	Номфоратніс.	Deaths .	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	40				
		Cases	8 8 8 8 4 4 7 L	* * 528				
	тніс.	Mortality.	Per ct 41.83 ?	27.3				
		Deaths .	258 244 103 40 36 122 122 7	617				
	Ацдоратніс.	Cases	617 * 401 197 221 488 43	**				
1	7	Year	1895 1895 1895 1895 1895 1895 1895					
	CITIES.		Baltimore Detroit St. Paul Providence Denver Indianapolis Rochester Duluth	Totals				

Н
0
Ŋ.
Z
ш
⋖:
7
24
4
7-7
-
н
cn
m
OBSTETRICAL
\circ
т
- 1
- 4.
┈.
XIV
_
×
,
1
H
T
m
**
4
2
TABLE

1		і нанана	нн
Phys	icians' Ratio.	A1. 15.12 7.07 7.07 4.43 5.66 21.8 4.25 7.14	9.55
-		I HOHOOHH	н
Death	n Ratio	A1. 115.0 21.0 21.0 10.5 11.0 17.0 4.0 3.66	22.4
ингс.	Mortality.	Per ct 0.53 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 1.0 5.88	6.89
Номфоратніс	Deaths .	H 0 4 0 0 4 W	∞ α
Ном	Cases	187 187 187 744 398 51	897
	Mortality.	Per ct 3.79 0.73 9 0.9 1.47	1.81
ATHIC.	Deaths .	115 21 21 21 11 17 16	179
Ацоратніс	Cases	3061 2897 * * 1872 1082 975	*
	Year	1895 1895 1895 1895 1895 1895	:
	CITIES.	Baltimore Detroit Providence Denver Indianapolis Rochester Duluth	Totals

* From physician reporting.

TABLE XV.—OBSTETRICAL NO. II.

	GENERAL STATISTICS.							
1	ia.	H:0000 · · ·	0					
	Dystocia	A1. 188 7 7 7 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	33					
		H 0 · 0 0 · · 0	0					
	Uterine H'morr'ge.	A1.	12					
		Щ о о о н	н					
	Affections of Pregnancy.	A1. 6 6 7 7 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	22					
	7	田 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3					
Labur Av Obstaincan inc. in	Puerperal Eclampsia.	A1. 19 6 6	31					
		Н о 0 0 0	8					
THITCH	Puerperal Fever.	A1. 22. 24. 46. 46.	46					
5	Puorpora!	H 000000	61					
	Puerperal Septicæmia.	A1. 22. 24. 24. 27.	89					
TOUT	Year	1895 1895 1895 1895 1895 1895	:					
	CITIES.	Baltimore	Totals					

Table XVI.—Ratios of Work Reported and of Physicians Reporting.

ŕ	H. H. 644 644 644 644 644	746 1 14 14
Indianapolis, 1894 and 1895.	A1. 498 1639 4 696 3598 1	6422 7 8.6 305 21.8
D	H. 11 100 100 1 48	222 1 60 1
Denver, 1894 and 1895.	A1. 258 882 207 403	7.9 1 7.9 60 5.66 1
Providence,	H. 67 140	279 1 23 1
1894 and 1895.	A1. 369 1068	1712 6.14 *102 4.43
St. Paul,	H. 85	999 122 172 27 137 1
1894 and 1895.	A1	8.2 *172 6.37
Datuait	Н.	346 I 60 I
Detroit, 1894 and 1895.	A1.	.17 1 +425 60 7.7 1
Cincinnati,	H. 35 35 44 576	384 1 46 1
1894.	A1. 735 297 288 859 2553	11.6 I 445 46 9.46 I
Baltimore,	H. 34 148 261 52 386	881 1 51
1894 and 1895.	A1. 388 1537 2031 847 6056	10869 881 12.3 *771 51 15.12
		: :::
ED.	:::::	
ORT		· rting s ·
REPC	er	es epoc
	fev ever	of case ians r physic
CASES	noid let f sles ithe	Totals o of ca sicians o phys
	Typhoid f Scarlet fe Measles Diphtheri Births	Totals Ratio of cases Physicians rep Ratio physicia

* From physician reporting.

† Polk's Directory, third edition.

~	
0	
7	
.2	
77	
6	
-Continue	
- 1	
-	
2	
3	
Œ	
2	
ŏ	
Ξ	
2	
S REPORTING	
S	
- 5	
I	
2	
S	
7	
Œ	
0	
Ω	
Z	
×.	
豆	
H	
~	
Š	
$\overline{\Xi}$	
8	
×	
~	
2	
ÍT.	
- 6	
10	
č	
근	
Y	
2	
L-RATIOS OF WORK REPORTED AND OF PHYSICIANS	
71	
1	
TABLE XVI.	
年	֡
H	
1	
1	
•	

1	H	241 1 200 1
Brooklyn, 1st 3 Months of 1894.	A1	\$125 241 8.8 1300 20C 6.5
	H. 218 25	
Duluth, 1895	A1. 1369 113 975	250c 301 8.35 I 7.14 I
	Н. 0. 88	16 16 1
Seattle, 1894	A1. 56 32	512 5.63 115 7.19
	H · 8 · . 9	1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
Nashville, 1894.	A1. 206	845 308 18.9
Rochester,	H. 51 51 93 388 141 817	1490 1 55
1894 and 1895.	A1. 247 347 1120 511 2429	4654 1490 3.12 1 7234 55 4.25 1
	H. 111 14 14 138 138	195 1 1 1
Syracuse, 1894.	A1. 154 130 8 184 1216	1692 195 6.68 1 166 19 8.74 1
EPORTED.		
OR,		
REI		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ES]		oort uns
CASES REPORTED	er.	of casesians report
9	d fe fev fev s : eria	f ca ans
	hoi det sles hth	Totals io of cassicians io phys
	Typhoid fever Scarlet fever . Measles Diphtheria Births	Totals Ratio of cases . Physicians repor

* From physician reporting.

† Polk's Directory, third edition.

TABLE XVII.-FROM FORM NO. 3. DEATHS.

	. s	H H H H H H H	н
	Physicians, Ratio.	A1. 15.12 7.07 7.37 4.6 5.66 5.66 7.18 4.25 7.14	8.38
	io.	H	н
	Death Ratio.	A1. 21.24 14.1 12.78 7.0 14.2 22.5 3.75 13.2	12.44
	from uses.	H. 456 321 143 275 98 61 461 42	1,857
ATHS.	Death from all causes.	A1. 9,877 4,529 1,828 1,919 1,391 1,3728 1,728 5,54	325 12.94 I 23,200 I,857 12.44 I
ח	io.	<u>H</u> H H H H H H	П
NO. 3.	Death Ratio.	A1. 28.37 9.77 14.25 13.05 10.6 30.2 4.18 13.75	12.94
1ABLE AVIIFROM FORM NO. 3. DEATHS	ute atory ases.	H. 71 2 65 16 11 14 14 19 9 3 11 8 11 8 11 8 11 8 11 8 11 8 11	
KOM P	Acute Respiratory Diseases.	A1. 2,014 635 228 300 148 272 498 110	4,205
<u> </u>	.o.	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	н
X V 11	Death Ratio.	H. Al. H. 31 42.23 1 42.23 1 15.04 1 1 15.04 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	218 15.0
ABLE	ach owel		
1	Acute Stomach and Bowel Diseases.	A1. 1,309 650 225 197 184 252 347 104	3,267
	Year.	1895 1895 1895 1895 1895 1895 1895 1895	
	CITIES.	Baltimore Detroit St. Paul Providence Indianapolis	Totals.

TABLE XVIII.—TOTALS FROM ALL CITIES REPORTING IN 1895.

DISEASES.	ATT	1				_				_		
0		OPAT	ALLOPATHIC.	HOI	Номфоратніс.	THIC.	Death Ratio.		Case Ratio.		Physicians,	
	Cases. D'ths.	'ths.	Mortal- ity.	Cases.	Cases. D'ths.	Mortal- ity.		·			Ratio	
	Annual Control of the		Per of			Per ct.	A1	Н.	A1.	Н	Al. H	,;
Measles	2,940	86	3.33	52	7	0.38	49.0	I	7.92			Н
•	*	22	2.	*	2	٠	9.5	Η	10.59	I	6.4	H
•	2,564 2	220	8.58	303	17	5.61	13.0	H	7.9	н	8.44	н,
•		II	~-	k i	77	, ,		Η,	17.0	H +	7.07	- +
Lyphoid fever	2,116	367	17.4	312	42	13.40	3.75		5.71	- F	8.03	- -
		† I	27.3	258	₹ 04	15.5	15.4	H	7.06	H	8.37	· H
		244	٠	*	91	٦.	15.25	Ĥ	17.0	Η	7.7	н
No. I	1 288,6	79	18.1	897	8	89.0	22.4	Н	8.25	Η	9.55	н
Obstetrical No. 1		33	۸.	*	2	•	16.5	Н	16.9	н	5 33	н
Puerperal septicæmia	•	88			7	,	34.0	Н	11.2	H	10.03	н
Puerperal fever	•	42		•	2		23.0	н	II.2 ·	급	10.03	Н
Puerperal eclampsia .	•	31	•	•	5	•	6.2	Η	11.2	H	I 10.03	H
Affections of pregnancy.		22		•	H		22.0	H	11.2	H	I 10.03	ī
Uterine hæmorrhage .	•	12			0		12.0	0	11.2	H	10.03	н
Dystocia	•	33	•	•	0		33.0	0	11.2	H	10.03	н
Acute stomach and bowel		;										
	3,267	:	?	•	218	•	15.0	Η	8.54	Н	8.38	I
Acute respiratory diseases 4	4,205			•	325	•	12.94	Η	8.54	H	8.38	H
•••	23,200	•		•	1,857	•	12.44	Η	8.53	Н	8.38	H
	_							Ī		ï		

TABLE XIX.—MEASLES.

Phy- sicians'	Ratio.	Al. H.	5.17 I	6.5 I	6.5 I	15.12 I	7.45 I	7.5 I	7.07	5.23 I	7 22 I	4.43 I	5.66 I	21.8 I	7.61	4.25 I	8.74	1 6.81	7.14 I	1 61.7	4.13 I	6.64 I	5.9 I	1
Death	Katio.	Al. H.	14.0 I	65.0 0	21.0 0	116.0 I	26.0 0	96.5 I	28.0 I	10.01	2.0 I	15.0 I	I 0.7I	27.0 0	15.8 I	3.8 I	2I.5 I	28.0 I	5.0 0	5.0 0	5.0 0	33.4 I	18.3 I	
тніс.	Mortal- ity.	Per ct.	۸.	0.0	0.0	0.32	۸.	8.0	۸.,	1.1	3.86	۸.	3.62	0.0	۸.,	1.13	15.39	1.66	۸.	۸.	۸.	8.0	:	
Номфоратніс.	Deaths.	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	S	0	0	7	0	7	-	S	7	S	3	0	S	S	6	н	0	0	0	22		
H	Cases.	•			57			254													*	2,758	*	
	Mortal- ity.	Per ct.	۸٠,	6.7	5.74	3,45	٠.,	6.26	۸.,	2.58	1.15	۸.,	16.14	0.87	٠.,	1.38	50.0	31.85	۸.	۸.	۸.	3.99	:	
Ац,оратніс.	Deaths.				21	.,													S	S	S	735		
ALLO	Cases.				366	6,752		3,082			348			3,105		1,370		95	*	*	*	18,425	*	
	Years.		1892	1891-92	1894	1891-95	1892	1892-94	1892-95	1891-93	1891-93	1891-95	1891-95	1891-95	1891-93	1893-95	1892-94	1890-94	1891-94	1894	1892	•		
Criving			Philadelphia	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Baltimore	San Francisco	Cincinnati	Detroit	Minneapolis	Kansas City,	Providence	Denver	Indianapolis	Allegheny	Rochester	Syracuse	Nashville	Duluth	Seattle	Lincoln	Totals		

* First three months of 1894.

TABLE XX.—SCARLET FEVER.

	Death Phy-		I. H. A1. H.	н	1.5 1 6.5 1	19.0 I 6.5 I	_	н	1 9.46 I 0.46 I	ı	Н	5.63 I 4.20 I	н	II.0 I 7.22 I	Н	Н	Н	0	Н	13.5 I 18.9 I	Н	3.0 0 8.58 I	H	н	_
		Mortal-	1 .:		_	3.62 19				_		-	_						_	5 71 13	_	_	5.0 IC	<u>6</u> · · · ·	_
V 12 10.	Номфоратніс.	Deaths.			6	ß	33	н	4,	16	14	24	II	7	OI	20	ı	0		8		0	229	I	
	HC	Cases.		1,053	159	138	420		125	279	546	499	368	89	232	333	611	13	52	35	36	7	4,603	:	
		Mortal- ity.	Per ct.	7.58	10.1	10.46	9.95	. 9	5.10	12.03	7.30	7.72	5.64	4 7	11.27	10.73	3.5	26.26	6.35	9.1	9.0	50.0	8.99		
	ALLOPATHIC.	Cases. Deaths.		. ,		કર્	,									228	48	47	20	27	20	3	2,378		
	ALLO	Cases.				013			1,235							2,124	ı,			294		9	27,512	<	
		Years.	0.0	1892	1094	1801	1807	1802	1801 07	1991-95	1091-93	1292-95	1890-95	1891-93	1891-95	1891–95	1891-95	1895	1892-94	1890-94	1891-95	1892	:		
	CITIES.		Dhilodolahio	Finiateipina	St I onis	Baltimore	San Francisco	Cincinnati	Detroit	Minneanolie	Doobester	Notification	or. Faul	Kansas City	Frovidence	Tendiomentia	Indianapolis	Allegneny	Sylacuse	Nashville	Dailuta	Dayton	Totals		

* First three months of 1894.

		T.V	IABLE XXI	ITYPHOID		FEVER.					
		ALLO	ALLOPATHIC.		HC	Номфоратніс.	MIC.		-	Phv-	Ī
CITIES.	Years.	Cases	Deaths.	Mortal- ity.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortal- ity.	Death Ratio.	•,	sicians' Ratio.	· 00°
				Per cent			Per cent	Al. H		Al.	H.
Philadelphia	1892	•	365	18.05	333	9	18.01	89	п	5.17	Ι
St. Louis	1891-92	3164	202	16.0	449	54	12.0	9.4	I	6.5	Ι
Baltimore	1891-95		1073	۸.	55	55	0.1	19.5	_	15.12	Ι
San Francisco	1892		66	۸.	*	4	۸.	24.75	н	7 45	Ι
Cincinnati	1893-94	985	184	18.68	48		10.4	36.8	н	7.5	Ι
Detroit	1891-95		297	۸.	*		۸.	8.74		7.07	H
Minneapolis	1891-93	1502	176	11.71	2+7	56	10.53	8.9	П	5.23	Ι
Rochester	1892-95	-	170	12.43	299	46	15.38	3.7	_	4.25	Н
St. Paul	1890-95		290	۸.,	*	56	۸.	11.15	П	6.57	Η
Kansas City	1891-93		134	۸.	*	18	۸.	7.44	I	7.22	Н
Providence	1891-95	692	164	21.33	138	37	26.8	4.43	П	4.43	-
Denver	1091-95		564	35.95	105	22	20.95	12.0	н	5.66	Ι
Indianapolis	1893	260	15	5.77	10	0	0.0	15.0	Н	8.13	Ι
Indianapolis	1891-95	*	299	۸.	*	13	۸.	23.0		8.13	-
Allegheny	1892	*	611	۸.	*	. 7	۸.	17.0	_	7.61	Н
Allegheny	1893	179	47	26.26	13	0	0.0	47.0	0	7.61	Η
Syracuse	1892		33	۸.	*	н	۸.	33.0	I	8.47	Н
Syracuse	1893-94	278	39	14.0	36	7	19.4	5.57	Н	8.47	н
Nashville	1890-94		268	۸۰,	*	20	۸.	33.5	H	6.8	I
Dayton	1892	58	33	56.89	52	5	3.85	16.5	H	8.58	H
Duluth	1891-95	2070	192	9 27	297	20	6.73	9.1	н	7.14	Ι
Lincoln	1892	*	32	۸.	*	S	۸.	8.9	н	4.13	н
Totals	•	14313	3229	22.56	2082	316	15.15	10.2	I	6.38	Н
		*	1571		-	911		13.54	П	7.16	n i

* Cases not reported

TABLE XXII. - DIPHTHERIA.

E.S. Vears. C	Cases. Deaths. (5367 265 6367 265 869 980 212 980 1197 185 1197 18	Mortal- ity. Per cent 41.67 51.26 51.26 51.26 27.0 21.6 33.1	Hop Cases 1 101 145 ** 139 171 ** 159 408	HOMGOPATHIC. Deaths House House	Ethic. Mortal- ity. Per cent 27.72 50.24 5.24 31.65 24.56 23.9 23.9	Death. Ratio. Al. I 9.15 18.79 22.55 15.43 5.0 14.3 5.0		Physicians, Ratio. Al. E. 6.5 15.12 7.45 7.75 7.12 7.07 5.23 4.25	, i H H H H H H H
F.S. Years. 1892 1891 1892 1892 1893 1893 1892 1892 1890 1890 1891	Deaths. 1334 1334 1334 1334 185 185 185 185	Mortal- ity. Per cent 41.67 51.26 51.26 27.0 21.6 P		82 82 73 111 44 42 29 37 111 111	Mortal- ity. Per cent 27.72 50.24 31.65 24.56 23.9 23.9			sicians Ratio Al. 6.5 6.5 7.45 7.75 7.12 7.12 7.12 7.12 7.12 7.12 7.12	· 1 H
sco 1892 1892-94 1892-94 1893-94 1891-93 1891-93 1891-93 1891-93 1891-93		Per cent 41.67 51.26 27.0 21.6 2 33.1 25.27 33.1 27.45	101 145 139 171 * 179 408	82 73 11 44 44 42 29 37 111	Per cent 27.72 50.24 ? 31.65 24.56 23.9 23.9 27.3		1		.
sco 1892–95 1892–94 1892–94 1892–94 1892–95 1892–95 1890–95 1891–93	H	41.67 51.26 27.0 21.6 23.1 27.45	101 145 139 171 159 408	82 73 74 84 82 83 71 111	27.72 50.24 31.65 24.56 23.9 27.3	9.15 18.79 22.55 15.43 14.3 5.0		6.5 7.45 7.5 7.07 7.07 7.03	ннннннн
sco 1891–95 1892–94 1892–94 1891–93 1891–93 1891–95 1891–95 1891–95		51.26 ? 27.0 21.6 ? 26.27 33.1	145 139 171 159 159 159	73 11 44 42 29 37 111	50.24 31.65 31.65 24.56 23.9 27.3	18.79 22.55 15.43 14.3 5.0 5.0		15.12 7.45 7.12 7.07 7.03 5.23	наннин
sco . 1892 1892–94 1893–94 1891–93 1892–95 1891–93 1891–95 1801–95		27.0 21.6 ? ? 26.27 33.1	139 171 * 171 159 408	11 44 42 29 37 111	31.65 24.56 23.9 27.3	22.55 15.43 5.0 14.3 5.0	ннннн	7.45 7.5 7.07 7.07 5.23 4.25	
1892-94 1892-94 1891-93 1891-93 1891-93 1891-95	~	27.0 21.6 ? 26.27 33.1 27.45	139 171 * 159 408	44 42 29 37 111	31.65 24.56 23.9 27.3	15.43 5.0 14.3 5.0	нннн	7.5 7.12 7.07 5.23 4.25	нннн
1892 1893-94 1892-95 1892-95 1891-93 1891-95		21.6 ? 26.27 33.1 27.45	171 * 159 408	29 37 111	24.56 23.9 27.3	5.0	ннн	7.12 7.07 5.23 4.25	
s		26.27 33.1 27.45	* 159 408	37	23.9	14.3 5.0 3.57	ннн	7.07 5.23 4.25	ннн
1891–93 1892–95 1890–95 1891–93 1891–93		26.27 33.1 27.45	159	37	23.9	5.0	н	5.23	н
1892–95 1890–95 7 1891–93 1891–95		33.1	408	111	27.3	3.57	I	4.25	н
7		27.45	122	1,0	•				
1891–93			1-0.	7,0	28.0	13.2	_	6.37	н
1891–95		31.6	20	II	22.0	6.5	ï	7.22	H
1801-05		23.3	121	56	21.5	5.5	-	4.43	н
		30.3	198	53	26.8	7.17	-	2.66	I
		29.6	155	39	25.2	16.6	П	8.12	=
1892		٠	*	7	۸.	12.29	П	7.61	H
1893		32.57	IO	н .	10.0	57.0	н	7.35	Ι
1892-94		33.9	9	91	56.6	13.8	Н	8.47	Ι
Nashville 1890-92 45		46.6	6	3	33.3	7.0	-	6.81	н
1893-94		۸.	*	н	۵.	10.0	Н	6.81	-
		47.14	26	S	6.8	9.9	-	8.58	H
2 1891–95 2		21.9	43	15.	34.9	4.33	П	7.14	H
Lincoln 1892 116	1	26.27	35	6	25.71	3.44	Н	4.13	-
Totals 16088	3 5228	32.5	1992	550	27.95	9.5	Н	7.43	н
*		=	- :	- - -		15.85	H	5.9	н

* Cases not reported.

TABLE XXIII.—OBSTETRICAL NO. I. TOTALS.

	J .	1S, 0.	Ė	н	-	_	_		_	_	_	_	_		_				-	_	_	I	I	_	_	
	Phy	sicians' Ratio.	A1.	6.5	15.12	15.12	7.45	7.07	7.07	7.5	4.23	4.25	6.37	7.22	4.43	5.66	21.8	21.8	7.61	8.47	18.9	7.14	7.19	7.88	8.36	
ı			H	Η	H	Η	Η	H	H	Ι	Η	Н	н	Н	Н	Η	0	Ι	Η	_	H	Н	0	I	I	
	Deat	Ratio.	A1.	99.9	67.16	31.5	33.6	13.0	26.5	27.3	12.3	2.79	16.0	23.0	6.65	21.0	0.61	56.0	28.0	9.0	37.0	4.5	18.8	8.61	17.82	
OTALS.	ніс.	Mortal- ity.	Per cent	2.03	0.76	31.0	۸.	۸.	0.29	1.38	0.5	1.44	0.74	0.21	۸.	۸.	۸.	0.45	۸.	0.88	0.4	2.17	0.0	0.85		
	Номфоратніс	Deaths.		15	9	9	S	8	8	II	7	23	9	н	17	3	0	н	H	4	I	4	0	71	34	
AL INO. I	Hc	Cases.		740	787	*	*	*	346	792	1379	1594	810	486	*	*	*	228	*	456	250	184	255	8307	*	
BSIEIRIC		Mortal- ity.	Per cent	3.13	3.33	۸.	۸.	۸.	6.0	4.13	8.1	1.38	1.58	2.05	۸.	۸.	۸.	0 84	۸.	0.1	1.27	8.0	1.38	2.09	•	
	ALLOPATHIC.	Deaths.			Ī		891	56	53	306	98	64	8	123	113	63				36	37	18	18	1395		*
ABLE AAIII.	ALLO	Cases.		3101	12117	*	*	*	5886	7400	4797	4642	6092				*	8029	*	3586	2906	2241	1306	88499	*	
VI		Years.		1892	1891-95	1893	1892	1892	1894-95	1892-94	1891-93	1892-95	1890-93	1891-93	1891-95	1891-95	1891	1892-95	1892	1892-94	1890-94	1891-95	1892-94			
	1	CITIES.		:		Baltimore	San Francisco	Detroit	•		Minneapolis	Rochester	St. Paul	· · · · · ·	Providence	•	indianapolis	ndianapolis	Allegheny	Syracuse	Nashville	Duluth	Seattle	Totals		
-				S)	Щ	щ	(D)	Н	H	0	4	14	S	إبكز	H	Н	Η	H	¥	S	4	Н	U)			

* Cases not reported.

TABLE XXIV.—OBSTETRICAL NO. II. TOTALS.

cia.	H. 4 + 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Dystocia	Al. 112. 112. 123. 124. 127. 127. 127. 127. 127. 127. 127. 127
Uterine	H 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1
Hæmor- rhage.	A1. 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Affections of	H 4 KH K 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 H 0 H K 1
Pregnancy.	A1. 13. 13. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15
Puerperal	H. W400WW7WW0000012
Eclampsia.	A1. A2. A2. A2. A3. A3. A3. A3. A3. A3. A3. A3. A3. A3
Duornoral	. ж. ж. 60 о н н о н н о к. 20 о н н о н н д.
Puerperal Fever.	15 8 3.1 1.5 8 3.3 2.0 2.3 3.3 2.0 2.3 2.0 2.3 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0
Puerperal	H. 4HH . HHHHHHH 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Septi- cæmia.	A1. 1833 6. 183 7. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
Years.	1892 1891–95 1892–95 1892–95 1892–95 1891–95 1891–95 1891–95 1891–95 1892–94 1892–94 1892–94 1892–94
CITIES.	St. Louis. Baltimore San Francisco Cincinnati Detroit Minneapolis Rochester St. Paul Kansas City Providence Denver Indianapolis Syracuse. Nashville Seattle Duluth Lincoln Totals

TABLE XXV.—RATIO OF WORK REPORTED AND OF PHYSICIANS REPORTING.

ians' o.	H.	Н	п	Н	п	Ι	I	I	н	I	I	H	н	I	I	Ι	П	I	Ι	Ι	H	н	ı	rand
Physicians' Ratio.	A1.	5.17	6.5	15.12	6.5	7.45	7.5	7.07	5.23	4.25	6.37	7 22	4.0	5.66	18.9	7.35	8.74	18.91	8.58	7.14	7.19	4.13	6.64	id feve
ians.	H.	394	86	51	200	94	9	9	53	55	27	37	56	9	14	17	61	II	12	7	91	15	1,295	² Typhoid fever
Physicians	A1.	2,036	637	771	1,300	700	450	425	277	234	172	267	103	340	232	125	166	208	103	50	115	62	8,596	
0 %	H.	н	н	н	н	0	н	н	н	H	I	I	I	Н	Н	н	Н	н	н	н	н	٦	н	und b
Ratio of Cases.	A1.	5.55	5.31	13.9	×.	۸.	11.29	10.03	3.98	3.14	6.31	10.48	5 95	6.17	11.5	14.5	7.95	9.23	1.65	8.62	5.48	3.91	7.0	asles, a
· ·	H.	1,386	1,590	2,032	241	*	1,371	1962	2,771	3,083	1,188	663	576	899	994	129	531	440	115	260	258	44	19,134	ver, me
Cases.	A1.	7,235	3,456	28,238	2,125	*	15,480	8,277	11,041	9,730	7,593	6.957	3,246	4,120	11,458	1,872	4,223	4,061	134	4,830	1,413	182	134,076	phoid fe
Years.		1892	891-95	891-95	894	1892	1892-94	1892-95	1891–93	892-95	r890-95	1891-93	26-1681	1891-95	891-95	1893	1892-94	1890-94	1892	891-95	892-94	1892		theria, ty
		•	-	-	:	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	:	•	:		diph
CITIES.	D1:10401212	niiadeipnia	St. Louis!	Baltimore	Brooklyn a	San Francisco	Cincinnati 1	Detroit 6	Minneapolis	Kochester*	St. Paul	Kansas City 6	Providence 4	Denver c7	Indianapolis 6	Allegheny'	Syracuse	Nashville	Dayton	Duluth	Seattle	Lincoln	Totals	* Not reported. 1 Scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, measles, and births.

births. b Scarlet fever, diphtheria and births. 6 Scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and births. 7 Scarb Scarlet fever and diph-4 Scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever and let fever, typhoid fever, measles, and diphtheria. a For first three months, theria in 1892, labors in 1894 and 1895. c Births for 1894 and 1895 only. ³ Scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria. Scarlet fever.

TAPLE XXVII

	ns,	динининининининин	I
	Physici'ns' Ratio.	A1. 6.6. 6	6.64
	o of es t'd†	H + + * + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	-
	Ratio of Cases Rep'rt'd†	A1. **9.93.91 10.33.93 10.33.98	7.0
	.0	<u> </u>	н
TALS	Death	A1. 13.47. 14.69 14.69 14.69 16.37 1	12.6
s.—To	Deaths from all causes.	H. 2337 2,081 1,784 2,081 1,784 2,081 1,784 2,091 1,406 2,78 2,99 2,99 2,99 2,99 2,99 2,99 2,99 2,9	11,078
DEATH	Deaths from	A1. 46,974 66,974 66,974 66,974 67,94 67,494 67,494 67,494 68,785 687 687 687 687 687 687 687 687	140,180
Ţ	tio.	д нинининининин	н
0.3	Death Ratio	A1. 17.1. 26.45 40.12 10.0 10.0 10.44 10.4	2,008 13.46
RM D	te atory ses.	H 2873 2873 2873 2873 2873 2873 2873 2873	2,008
M FO	Acute Respiratory Diseases.	A1. 1,415 7,495 7,495 2,591 1,611 1,524 1,524 1,131 1,127 7,46 1,087 1,0	27,029
FRO	tio.	Д ининининининин	H
v1.—	Death Ratio	A. 112.1 17.14 17.464 17.464 17.464 17.464 17.969 1	1,511 13.64
ABLE XXVIFROM FORM NO. 3DEATHSTOTALS.	tomach id iseases	H. 1967 1967 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 198	1,511
IABL	Acute Stomach and Bowel Diseases	A1. 808 6,158 1,605 1,588 1,588 1,588 1,307 1,307 1,090 1,000	20,605
	Years.	1892 1892 1892 1892 1892 1892 1891 1891	:
	CITIES.	St. Louis San Francisco Criccinnati Detroit	Totals

* Cases not reported.

† Ratio of cases and labors reported to the health officers.

|| For 1894 and 1895. | For 1895 only.

‡ For 1892 and 1893 only.

TABLE XXVII.-TOTALS FROM ALL CITIES REPORTED.

	ATTO	1 W V C		Howard	Howen	0110		-	,	-	Ī	1
	14	TOLKI E	ز	TTOTT	EOFA1		Death		Katio	0	Phy-	
DISKASKS.	Cases.	Cases. Deaths.	Mor- tality.	Cases.	Cases. De'ths	Mor-tality.	Ratio.		Cases Reported	ed.	sicians Ratio.	, s,
			Per ct.			Per ct.	Al.	H.	A1.	Ή	Al.	Ħ.
Measles	18,425			2,758	22	8.0	33.4	H	7.34	Τ	6.64	Ι
Measles	*	293	۸.	*	91	۸.	18.3	Τ	6.9	I	5.9	Ι
Scarlet fever	27,512	2,378		4,603	229	5.0	10.4	Н	7.0	H	6.57	Τ
Scarlet fever	*	96	۸.	*	I	۸.	96.0	Н	*	*	7.45	Н
Typhoid fever	14,313	3,229	22.56	2,086	316	15.15	10.2	Н	6.65	H	6.38	Ι
Typhoid fever	*	1,571	۸.	*	911	۸.	13.54	-	8.72	Η	7.16	Ι
Diphtheria	16,088	5,228	32.5	1,992	550	27.95	9.5	Н	7.12	Н	7.43	П
Diphtheria	*	758	۸.	*	48		15.85	Τ	5.73	Н	5.9	Ι
Labors	882,999	1,395	5.09	8,307	71	0.85	8 61	Ι	7.11	H	7.88	н
Labors	*	909		*	34	۸.	17.82	Т	0.11	Н	8.36	Ι
Puerperal septicæmia	•	501	•	•	17		29.47	Τ	8.9	Η	8.07	Ι
Puerperal fever	•	199	•	•	34	•	19.44	Ι	8.9	Н	8.07	Ι
Puerperal eclampsia	•	243		•	27	•	9.0	Ι	6.8	Н	8 07	Ι
Affections of pregnancy.	•	223		•	21		10.62	Τ	8.9	Ι	8.07	Ι
Uterine hæmorrhage		109	•	•	13	•	8.38	Ι	8.9	H	8.07	Ι
Dystocia	•	961	•	•	6	•	21.77	Н	8.9	Н	8.07	Ι
Acute stomach and bowel												
diseases		20,605		•	1,511		13.64	Τ	7.0	Н	6.64	Η
Acute respiratory dis-												
eases	•	27,029	:	•	2,008	•	13.64	Н	7.0	Н	6.64	н
Deaths from all causes .	•	140,181	•		11,078	•	13.64	Η	7.0	Н	6.64	н

* Cases not reported.

There is no table VII. The data it should contain are found in Table XVI.

Tables I. to IX., inclusive, represent the work reported for 1894, and are made up as the tables heretofore presented. The mortality per cent. of the two schools is given where cases are reported, but as cases of some diseases are poorly reported the comparison is carried further, and the death ratio is given as well as the ratio of physicians in practice in the city or cities designated.

The second set of tables, from X. to XVIII., inclusive, gives the work reported for 1895, and are treated just as those of 1894.

The third set of nine tables, from XIX. to XXVII., inclusive, is a summary of all the work done since its inception.

To study these tables for a few minutes I will call your attention to Table XXVII., which is a summary of all the work done in all the cities. Taking measles as an example, we find that the old school reported 18,425 cases, with 735 deaths, a mortality of 3.99 per cent., while the homeopaths reported 2,758 cases, with 22 deaths, a mortality of 0.8 of one per cent. Since cases of measles are not fully reported by members of either school, it is evident that the mortality per cent. alone cannot be relied upon. We therefore note that the allopaths report 33.4 deaths from measles to our 1, while they report in the same cities and covering the same period of all contagious diseases and births attended only 7.34 to our 1, and have of physicians in these cities 6.64 to our 1.

The second line indicates the deaths reported in cities in which cases are not reported the death ratio is compared with the ratio of cases of other diseases and births reported in these cities, and with the physicians of the two schools in practice in the same cities. Scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, and labor cases are treated in the same manner.

Of puerperal diseases we have no record, save in the deaths occurring from them. The ratio of cases reported is figured on the number of labors attended by members of the two schools.

In acute stomach and bowel diseases, acute respiratory diseases, and deaths from all causes, we have no record of the number of cases attended by members of the two schools, but can compare the death ratios with the ratios of all work reported to the health offices, and with the ratio of physicians reporting. What has been said of the summary of all work is true of the summaries of 1894 and 1895, and I hope will make simple the study of any or all of the tables.

Continuing with table XXVII. and carrying our study a little further we learn that for the same number of cases of measles treated by the two schools the allopaths lose 4.99 to our 1; that on the basis of work reported they lose 4.55 to our 1, and that on the basis of physicians treating they lose 5.03 to our 1. In scarlet fever, on the basis of mortality per cent., they lose 1.8 to our 1; on the basis of all work reported, 1.49 to our 1, and on the basis of physicians 1.59 to our 1. To carry this through the following table is given. It is based on 100 deaths reported by the homeeopaths:

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing the Relative Number of Deaths Reported by the Two Schools Figured on the Basis of Same Amount of Work Done, and 100 Deaths Reported by the Homeopaths.

	Номсоратніс,	A	LLOPATHI(c.
DISEASES.	On Basis of 100 Deaths.	Basis of Mortality Per cent.		Basis of Ph'sic'ns.
Measles	100	499	455	503
Scarlet fever	100	i8ó	149	159
Typhoid fever	100	149	153	160
Diphtheria	100	116	133	128
Labors	100	246	279	251
Puerperal septicæmia	100		331	365
Puerperal fever	100		218	241
Puerperal eclampsia.	100		101	IIO
Affections of Pregn'cy	100		III	132
Uterine hæmorrhage.	100		94	104
Dystocia	100		243	270
Acute stomach and				1
bowel diseases	100		195	204
Acute respiratory dis-				
_ eases	100		192	201
From all causes	100		181	190
		1		

This table needs no explanation. As stated before, we have no means of knowing the number of cases of puerperal diseases, acute stomach and bowel diseases, etc., that are treated, and must deal with deaths from these, making the comparisons with relative amounts of work reported and of physicians reporting.

Figured on the basis of the deaths reported by the allopaths in excess of those by the homeopaths for the same number of cases treated, the amount of work reported, and the same number of physicians reporting, we

have the following table (Table XXIX.), in which the first column represents the number of deaths the allopaths reported, the second the number of deaths the homeopaths would have reported on the basis of mortality per cent., the third the allopathic excess on the basis of mortality per cent., the fourth the number of deaths the homeopaths would have reported on the basis of all work reported, the fifth the allopathic excess on the basis of all work reported, the sixth the number of deaths the homeopaths would have had on the basis of physicians reporting, and the seventh the allopathic excess on basis of physicians reporting.

While no one of these methods tells the whole truth, because of the failure of physicians to report their cases of contagious diseases and births to the health offices, they, combined, as nearly tell the truth as the records will permit. This is nearer than at first appears. Our edifice is supported by three columns, any one of which alone should support it, but all of which combined render it impregnable.

While it is undoubtedly true that contagious diseases and births are not reported as they should be, it is also true that the records of deaths from various causes are practically correct. In all the cities represented in this report it is necessary that a cause of death be in the hands of the health officer before the body can be buried.

Our records show that in all diseases the allopaths sign death certificates greatly in excess of their proportion on any basis of calculation; in fact, that they sign practically two death certificates to our one on any basis of comparison. It lies with them to tell why this is true.

According to these reports the deaths in the United

TABLE XXIX.—SHOWING EXCESS OF DEATHS OCCURRING UNDER ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT OVER THAT OF HOMEOPATHIC.

Allopaths' Excess.	589 945 1,1229 1,144 839 339 387 10,505 13,581 66,402
Homeo- pathic Deaths on basis of Phy- sicians.	1,433 2,000 4,084 5,56 137 2,74 10,100 13,448 73,779
Allopaths' Excess.	551 783 1,119 1,297 895 350 358 10,038 12,941 62,733
Homeo- pathic Deaths on basis of Work Reported.	1,596 2,110 3,931 500 151 303 10,567 14,078 77,448
Allopaths' Excess.	588 1,057 1,069 711 828
Homeo- pathic Deaths on basis of Mortality Per cent.	147 1,320 2,160 4,507 567
Deaths reported by Allopaths.	2,378 3,229 5,228 1,395 501 661 20,605 27,029
Diseases.	Measles Scarlet fever

States would be about 500,000 per year more under allopathic than under homœopathic treatment. In 1873 we thought we had a plague in the form of cholera, and yet statistics from the eighteen States most affected gave only 3,800 deaths.

When the people realize what these facts mean to them individually they will know whom to consult in sickness. Then will medical students know what school cures the sick. God speed the day!

STATISTICS PRESENTED TO THE SOUTH-ERN HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL AS-SOCIATION BY THE MARYLAND HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY, NOVEMBER, 1894.

Deaths in 1891.	Allopathic.	Homœopathic.
Acute respiratory diseases,	. 1,424	46
Acute stomach and bowel diseases,	. 1,119	42
Typhoid,	. 189	8
Diphtheria	. 350	17

It must be borne in mind that there are fifteen allopathic to one homeopathic physician in the territory covered by these figures. Allowing for this and assuming that each had an equal number of patients (though the probability is that the homeopaths had more than their share), the figures would read as follows: In respiratory the old practice lost 734 more cases than were lost under homeopathic practice; in bowel diseases, 489 more; in typhoid, sixty-nine more, and in diphtheria, 115 more.

In 1892 the figures are a little more comprehensive and stand as follows:

Deaths in 1892.	Allopathic.	Homœopathic.
Acute respiratory diseases,	. 1,165	42
Bowel diseases,	. 1,342	47
Typhoid,	. 217	7
Measles,	. 119.	I
Scarlatina,	. 250	8
Puerperal fever,	. 38	0

Again on the basis of fifteen to one the record shows that the old school lost 535 more cases of respiratory diseases, 637 more of bowel complaint, 112 more typhoid cases, 104 of measles, 130 of scarlet fever and in child bed fever no comparison exists inasmuch as Homœopathy did not lose a case.

(So. Jl. Hom., Dec., 1894. Hom. Envoy.)

SECTION II.

CHOLERA.

"So much one man can do
That does both act and know."

—Marvell, Horatian Ode.

SECTION II.

CHOLERA.

In no other disease than in this terrible scourge is homeopathy found to be more successful. Even the statistics compiled by the members of the allopathic school show that there is a less percentage of mortality under homeopathic treatment.

Dr. Wilde, an allopathic surgeon, and the talented editor of the Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medicine, in his book on "Austria, its Literary, Scientific and Medical Institutions," has these words: "Upon comparing the report made of the treatment of cholera in the Homœopathic Hospital at Vienna with that of the other hospitals at the same time, it appeared that while two-thirds of those treated homœopathically were cured, two-thirds of those treated by the other hospitals died. This extraordinary result led Count Kolowrat, Minister of the Interior, to repeal the law relative to the Practice of Homœopathy." This Homœopathic Hospital, it should be remarked, was daily visited by two allopathic physicians, appointed inspectors by the government, who confirmed this report. Moreover, many of the cholera statistics in this report are taken from the pamphlet of Dr. Roth, an opponent of Homeopathy, who was sent by the government of Bavaria to observe this epidemic in different

localities, and report on the best treatment. Well authenticated reports of the treatment of cholera in private practice makes the mortality under allopathic medication 39 per cent., and under homeopathic 10 per cent.

Dr. F. R. Horner, in his pamphlet, recently published, states that in the statistical report of the late cholera epidemic in England, by the Medical Board appointed for that purpose, the returns of the Homœopathic Hospital were ''deliberately and designedly suppressed, because they showed that by that treatment two-thirds were cured; while according to the aggregate statistics of the other hospitals, two-thirds died ''—and this too after that report had been verified by the allopathic inspector.

The first treatment of Cholera with homeopathic medicines was in 1831-2, at which time the disease started in Russia, extending to Germany and later reaching England and the United States.

Hahnemann at that time had never seen a case and yet he mentioned the remedies that would be useful and his statements were verified.

II. CHOLERA.

				_	
	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homeopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
Six homoeopathic hospitals: Sisters of Charity Hospital, Vienna, 1834–50 Leopoldstadt Hospital, Vienna,	1,202				
1850	156				
Homœopathic Hospital, Berlin. Bordeaux Hospital, by Dr. Ma-	32				
bit, 1832	131				
1849	260				
don, 1854	37				
Nine allopathic hospitals: Drummond Street Hospital, Ed-		27.7			
inburgh	461				
Krunkenberg's Wards, Halle.	104				
Hospital in Hamburg, 1831 .	283				
Cholera Hospital, Berlin Dr. Lichtenstadt, of St. Peters-	97				
burg	636				
Hospital in Bordeaux, 1832	104				
Raab Hospital, 1832	284				
New York Hospital, 1849 St. George's Hospital, London,	1,790	• .			
1854 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	140				
·		27.0	54.0	50.0	2.0
New York City, hospital practice in 1832			50.0		
New York City, private practice in 1852			33.0		
New York City, hospital practice in 1849					
New York City, private prac-			53.7		
tice in 1849	!		3.47		1

II. CHOLERA	1. 00,		·		
	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
Per contra. Dr. Quin, of London, reports the results of treatment by ten homeopathic physicians residing in Vienna, Moravia, Bohemia and Hungary, 1831-					
32 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,093	9.0	42.85	79.0	4.76
1831–32	3,017		\		
31	1,270	8.5			
Tischnowitz, 1833	327				
Dr. Veith, Vienna, 1832-33 Dr. Rath, an allopathic physician, by order of the King of Bavaria, reported, officially and with reluctance, the following: Homœopathic treatment, 1831-	125	0.02			
Report of the Liverpool Ho-	1,269				
mœopathic Dispensary, 1849 Cincinnati, reported by Drs Pulte and Ehrmann, 1849	1,116				
New York City, homœopathic treatment, private practice, under many disadvantages.	1,210	15.0			
Report of a committee appointed by the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine to collect statis-		13.3			
tics relative to homeopathic treatment in New York, 1849, showing an aggregate mor-					
tality of not more than (Trans.)		6.0			

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homeopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
Per contra. Asia, the usual mortality Moscow, Russia, 1831 St. Petersburg, Russia, 1831 Berlin, 1831 Sunderland, England, 1831 London, England, 1832 Paris, France, 1832 Edinburgh, 1848 Astrachan, 1831-32 Saratov, Penza, Samara, Warsaw, Warsaw, Warsaw, Saratov, Yenza, Saratov, Warsaw, Warsaw, Saratov, Penza, Samara, Kasan, Warsaw, Saratov, Penza, Samara, Kasan, Warsaw, Saratov, Penza, Samara, Kasan, Kasan, Moscow, St. Petersb'g, Warsaw, Berlin, London, Sacramento, California, 1850, mortality of nearly one-fifth of the entire population (Dr. Shipman, Work on Cholera.) St. Marguerite (Hotel Dieu annexe), Paris. Treatment in both allopathic and homœopathic wards. reported by allopathic wards. reported by allopathic officials: Allopathic wards, 1848-50	8,130 13,152 2,000 2,230 536 2,564 14,000 160 3,633 3,016 549 571 1899 2,455 5,071 1897 2,455 5,063 3,875 3,77 412			82.8	5.81
		24.5	57.0	20.5	7.65
Homœopathic wards, 1848–50.	• • •	34.5	57.0	39.5	1.65

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
Vienna, 1831–32: Allopathic	4,500		31.0		
Homœopathic	581	8.0	31.0	74.2	3.87
1866.) Report of the Board of Health, Edinburgh, 1848-49:	206				
Homœopathic	236	24.2			
Allopathic (Can. Par.) Admiral Mordoinow, President of the Imperial Council, Russia, states that in 1830–31 the mortality under allopathic treatment was 40 per cent. and under homeopathic 10 per	581	24.2	84.2	71.3	3.48
cent		10.0	40.0	75.0	4.0
Homœopathic treatment		8.0			
Allopathic treatment (Circular on Cholera, by Dr. Watson, Utica.) Dr. Shipman, in his work on cholera, published in June, 1866, gives the following as the result of his observation:		8.0	50.0	84.0	6.25
Allopathic treatment	3,107		41.0		• • •
Homœopathic treatment Dr. Wild, an eminent allopathic surgeon, editor of the Dublin <i>Quarterly Journal of</i>	1,875	9.4	41.0	78.0	4.54

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
Medicine, in his book on Austria, states that "While two- thirds of those treated in the homœopathic hospitals were cured, two-thirds of those treated in the allopathic hos- pitals died." This statement was confirmed by two allo- pathic government medical inspectors. On account of this extraordinary result the law interdicting the practice of Homœopathy was repealed (Can. Par.) Dr. Paris, an eminent allo- pathic physician, President of the Royal College of Physi- cians, London, submitted a report to the House of Com- mons in 1855, showing returns from allopathic cholera hos- pitals, and suppressing the returns from homœopathic hospitals, which, however, after considerable delay, were presented and published. The full report indicated a mortal- ity under allopathic treatment of 36.2 per cent. and homœo- pathic of 16.4 per cent (Trans.) During the ravages of this fear-		33.0	66.0	50.0	2.0
ful epidemic in Europe, several government commissions were established for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the remarkable suc-					

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
cess of homœopathic treatment. Although these commissions were composed, in most instances, of the opponents of the homœopathic system, they were compelled to acknowledge its superior and astonishing efficacy. (Can. Par.) The aggregate statistics of results of treatment in Europe and America show a mortality of over 40 per cent. under allopathic, and less than 9 per cent. under homœopathic treatment		9.0	40.0 39.0 57.2	77.5	4-44
Calculating the general mortality over all civilized countries, from an immense number of statistics collected by allopathic writers, the ratio of deaths is just one-half. According to their own statements, it		21.0	48.0	56.3	2.29

II. CHOLERA,—Concluded.

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Alotpahic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
ence what remedies were used—the general average of deaths, under their treatment remained, the same. Under homœopathic treatment, the mortality, calculated precisely in the same manner, is reduced to almost an incredible extent—the general average of deaths in private and hospital practice not being over 16 per cent. In private practice, 11 per cent., or one death in every 9 cases. In the highest average and in hospitals 33 per cent. Dr. Walker.					
Mean percentage		16.83	49.57	66.05	2.94

The foregoing statement of the result of treatment of cholera shows the superiority of homœopathic over allopathic treatment to be 66 per cent. In other words, 66 lives were saved in every hundred, which would have been lost if treated allopathically.

It also shows that to make the losses under each system of medical treatment equal nearly three times (2.94) as many cases must be treated by Homœopathy as by Allopathy.

CHOLERA FIRST TREATED BY HOMŒ-OPATHY.

Dr. Peterson was the first person to treat the disease homoeopathically. At Pensa he treated from July 8 to 30, 1831, 68 patients, of whom he lost 14. Dr. Arnold, of Kasan, in Russia, treated it about the same time.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF HOMŒO-PATHIC AND ALLOPATHIC TREAT-MENT OF CHOLERA.

ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

TREATED AT THEIR OWN HOUSES.	Cases.	Deaths.
At Tichnowitz, in Moravia,	331	102
Wishney Molotschok, Russia,	199	139
Merseberg,	164	IOI
Raab, in Hungary,	1,217	518
In Cavalry regiments in Great Britain in 1832, .	114	29
" " 1833, .	32	14
" " 1834,	25	II
Troops at Gibraltar, 1834,	459	131
"Nova Scotia and New Brunswcik, 1834,	210	59
" in Canada, 1832–34,	956	127
32 per cent.	3,107	1,231
TREATED IN HOSPITAL.		•
Drummond Street Cholera Hospital, Edinburgh,	461	291
Cholera Hospital, Berlin, Dr. Bohr,	97	64
Krunckenberg's Wards, at Halle,	104	53
Hamburg Hospitals, Oct., Nov., 1831,	283	178
Cholera Hosp'al, St. Petersburg, Dr. Lichtenstadt,	636	317
Hospital, Raah,	284	122
1' Bordeaux,	104	72
56 per cent.	1,969	1,097

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

TREATED AT THEIR OWN HOUSES.	Cases.	Deaths.
By Dr. Baer, at Prague,	80	0
Bakody, at Raab, in Hungary,	154	6
Duplat, at Marseilles,	60	12
Gerstel, at Tischnowitz, Moravia,	327	32
Hanusch, at Tischnowitz,	84	6
Hromada, at Latein, Oberkaunitz, &c.,	198	38
Kleiner, at Saratof, in Russia,	183	27
Jal, at Marseilles,	19	4
Lederer, at Vienna,	80	2
Lens, at Pesth,	40	8
Lichtenfels, at Vienna,	44	3 8
Lovy, at Prague,	80	
Marenzeller, at Vienna,	30	3
Mayer, at Pesth,	65	0
Peterson, at Pensa,	68	14
Quin, at Tischnowitz and Paris,	48	3
Rummel, at Merseburg,	46	16
Schaller, at Prague,	113	0
Schreter, at Lemberg,	27	I
Schultz, at Vienna,	17	0
Seider, at Wishney Wolotschok, Russia, .	109	23
Vrecka, at Vienna and Selowitz,	144	12
Dr. Veith, at Vienna,	125	3
10 per cent.	2,143	221
TREATED IN HOSPITAL.		
Dr. Fleischmann, at Vienna,	732	244
Haynel and Stieler, at Berlin,	32	6
Mabit, at Bordeaux,	31	6
32 per cent.	795	256

Hom. Times, V. 4, p. 88. Also Black, Principles and Practice of Hom'y. 1842 (London).

See Dudgeon, Hom. Treat. of Cholera. London. 1849. Also in Truths and their reception in relation to Hom'y. London. 1849. p. 195 (Dudgeon).

Sources of these tables: Allg. Cholera Zeitung, Vols. 1, 2, 3. Mackintosh's Practice of Physic, V. I. Archiv. f. d. hom. Heilkunst, Vols. XI., XII. Mabit, Essai sur le cholera. Quin, Du Traitement Homœopathique du cholera. Brit. Jl. Hom., V. 1, 2. Biblioth, Hom. de Geneve. Roth's Hom. Heilkunst gegen d. Asiatische Brechruhr.

RESULTS OF ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHOLERA IN HOSPITALS OF EUROPE IN 1831-32.

Hospitals.	Patients.	Died.	Cured
Hotel Dieu, Paris,	100	64	36
Enfans trouve, Paris (Foundlings),	001	100	3-
Invalides,	100	85	15
Venice,	100	57	43
Padua,	100	85	15
Bergamo,	100	74	26
Genoa,	100	62	38
Tnrin,	100	71	29
Cuneo,	100	65	35
Leghorn,	100	63	37
Ancona,	100	58	42
Hospital Consolazione, Naples,	100	63	37
Brancaccio, ""	100	73	27
S. M. di Loretto, "	100	54	46
Military Hospital, "	100	33	67
St. Domenico, Palermo,	100	38	62
Gancia, "	100	66	34
Carmine, "	100	72	28
Sesta Casa, "	100	65	35
St. Francesca di Paolo, Palermo,	100	71	29
St. Agostino, of Convalescence,	100	í	99

PLACES WHERE PHYSICIANS TREATED PATIENTS HOMŒOPATHICALLY, 1831-32.

Lembergh, 100 4 96 Vienna, 100 6 94 Berlin, 100 20 80 Russia, 100 22 78 Hungary, 100 4 96 Austria, 100 10 90 Germany, 100 5 95 Paris, 100 10 90 Marseilles, 100 20 80 Palermo, 100 15 85																	Patients.	Died.	Cured.
Berlin, 100 20 80 Russia, 100 22 78 Hungary, 100 4 96 Austria, 100 10 5 95 Paris, 100 10 90 Marseilles, 100 20 80	Lembergh,										•			•				4	
Russia, 100 22 78 Hungary, 100 4 96 Austria, 100 10 90 Germany, 100 5 95 Paris, 100 10 90 Marseilles, 100 20 80																•			94
Austria, 100 10 90 Germany, 100 5 95 Paris, 100 10 90 Marseilles, 100 20 80																			_
Germany,																٠			
Paris,																			1 -
Marseilles,																			
Palermo, 100 15 85	Marseilles,																100	20	
	Palermo, .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•		•	•	100	15	85

(N. W. Jl. Hom., Extra, V. 1.)

126

GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE RESULTS OF ALLOPATHIC AND HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA.

COUNTRY.	Allopathically.			HOMŒOPATHICALLY.		
COUNTRY.	Cases.ı	Deaths.	Per ct.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per ct.
Bavaria, Paris, Cincinnati, O., Dundee Hospital, Liverpool, Stockholm, Edinburgh, Christiana, Lancaster, Torquey and Glasgow, Helsingfors, Russia, Vienna, Copenhagen, Vienna, Moravia, Bohemia and Hungary, Paris Hospital, Russia, Austria, Berlin, Paris, Sweden, Russia, Dantzic,	6,543 	3,374 	51.5 61.80 59.75 65. 48.25 55.20 74.75	175	35 	3

(Cockburn's Med. Reform, N. Y., p. 130.)

STATISTICS BY DR. QUIN.

Dr. Quin, in his book on the treatment of cholera, published in French by Bailliere in 1833, gives statistical

tables. The following one of his was published in the Allgemeine homoopathische Zeitung (V. I, p. 13):

			Deaths.
Dr. Quin, at Tischnowitz, Dr. Peter Veith, in Vienna,	29 125	26 122	3 3 6
M. Hanusch, in Tischnowitz, Dr. Gerstel, in Prag,	84 330 154	78 298 148	32 6
Dr. Seider, in Wislney Wolotschok, in Russia, Dr. Stieler, in Berlin,	109 31 144	86 25 132	23 6 12
Dr. Lichtenfels, in Vienna,	40	37 26	3

MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA IN 1831, '32, '33.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS BY DR. MERRIMAN.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Per Cent.
England, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, London and vicinity, Ireland up to March 1, 1833,	49,594 20,202 1,436 276 11,020 54,532 137,080	14,807 10,650 498 146 5,275 21,171 52,547	$\begin{array}{c} 29\frac{4}{5} \\ 52\frac{7}{10} \\ 34\frac{3}{5} \\ 52\frac{4}{5} \\ 47\frac{5}{10} \\ 38\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline 38\frac{1}{4} \\ \end{array}$

Medico-Chirurgical Trans., Vol. xxvii. Hom. Times, V. iv, p. 89. Joslin on Cholera, N. Y., 1854. In 21 hospitals in Europe, under allopathic treatment (Italy and France), there were 63 deaths to every 100 patients.

In Vienna there were 4,500 treated allopathically; 1,360 died.

In Vienna there were 581 treated homocopathically; 49 died.

Dr. Veith, of Vienna, treated 125 cases of cholera and cholerine and had but three deaths.

Ten homœopathic physicians treated in Moravia, Bohemia and Hungary 1,093 patients; 95 died. In 1831, 1832.

In Russia, of 1,270 cases treated homœopathically, but 108 died; the rest were cured.

In Russia, Austria, Berlin and Paris 3,017 cases were treated homeopathically; only 264 died. 2,753 cured.

Dr. Rath reported officially the results of 14 homœo-pathic physicians at Prague, in Moravia, in Hungary and at Vienna: Cases, 1,269; cures, 1,184; deaths, 85.

Hon. Alexis Eustaphieve, the Russian consul, reported results from homœopathic treatment in Russia in 1830 and 1831: Of 70 cases treated in two places, all were cured; of 1,270 cases, 1,162 were cured only 108 died.

CHOLERA AT FONTAINEBLEAU.

M. Laburthe, Surgeon of Fourth Regiment of French Hussars, officially reported in 1837 that while the regiment was at Fontainebleau there were two epidemics of cholerine and influenza; 228 hussars were attacked and were treated at their quarters with homeopathic medi-

cines and were cured in three or four days, only one having to be sent to the hospital. The patients had only an ordinary military diet. (S. W. Hom. Jl. and Rev., V. II., p. 10.) (Brit. Jl. Hom., V. I., p. 268.)

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT IN RUSSIA.

Results of Homœopathic Treatment of Asiatic Cholera in Russia in 1830–31. By Andrew Mordvinow, President of the Imperial State Council of St. Petersburgh.

This is an extract from a letter by Madame Lvoff to her father, Admiral Mordvinow, dated at Saratow, Aug. 6, 1831.

	Cases.	Cures.	Deaths.
In several villages in the government of Saratow. On the estate of M. Lvoff, of Saratow. Stalipin, Povalichin, Bituitsky, Baron Bode, In city of Saratow In gymnasium of Saratow In a Don Cosack village Two settlements on Caucasus line. Estates of Tulinew and Poltoratzky, in Tambow Estates of Poltoratzky, in Twer.	625 50 13 38 19 188 39 20 59 82	564 50 12 36 16 177 36 20 53 67	61 1 2 3 11 3 6 15
Ratio not quite 9 in the 100.	1,270	1,162	108

⁽S. W. Hom. Jl. and Rev., V. II, p. 158.)

Black. Principles and Prac. of Homœopathy. London. 1842. p. 179. Everest. p. 225. Eustaphieve. Homœopathia Revealed. New York. 1846. p. 19.

CHOLERA AT MARSEILLES.

Statistical table by Dr. Chargé of mortality under allopathic and homœopathic treatment in the Convent of Refuge at Marseilles, from 1841 to 1854.

ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT.

	Population.	Deaths.	Mortality.
1841,	. 142	10	7.04 per cent.
1842,	. 138	17	12.31
1843,	, 189	13	6.93
1844,	. 208	9	4.17
1845,	. 248	10	4.43
1846,	274	15	5.37
1847,	. 327	14	4.28
1848,	325	14	4.31

HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT.

	Population	Deaths.	Mortality.
1850,	338	5	1.48
1851,	318	10	3.14
1852,	322	12	3.72
1853,	334	10	2.99
1854,	360	12	3-33

In 1849, under allopathic treatment, there were in the Refuge 260 cases of cholera and 15 deaths. In 1854 one sister had it and was cured in 24 hours. Under homœopathic prophylactic treatment since, there have been no cases.

⁽N. Am. Il. Hom., vol. 4, p. 298.)

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Place and Name.	Cases.	Deaths.
Vienna, Sisters of Charity, 1834 to 1850,	. 1,202	409
Vienna, Leopoldstadt, 1850,	. 156	58
Berlin Hom. Hospital,	. 32	6
Bordeaux Hospital, by Dr. Mabit, 1832,	. 31	6
Marseilles, "Convent of Refuge," 1849,	. 260	15
London Hom. Hospital, 1854,	• 37	7
Total,	. 1,718	501
ALLOPATHIC.	0	D 41
Place and Name.	Cases.	Deaths.
Edinburgh, Drummond street,	•	291
Halle, Krunckenberg's Wards,		53
Hamburg Hospital, 1831,	, 283	175
Berlin Cholera Hospital,	. 97	60
St. Petersburg, by Dr. Lichenstadt, .	. 636	314
Bordeaux Hospital, 1832,	. 104	72
Raab " "	. 284	122
New York, in 1849,		923
London, St. George's, 1854,	. 140	69
Total,		
Average Homœopathic mortality, 20 '' Allopathic '' 52	11	ıt.
Nearly twice as great.		

CHOLERA IN VIENNA IN 1836.

Mortality in	Homœo	pathic	Hospita	ı1, .		. 33 per	cent.
"	Allopati	hic	"			. 66 per	cent.
(" Austrio	a and its	Instit	utions,"	W.	R.	Wilde.)	

CHOLERA IN EDINBURGH IN 1849.

Whole r	umber	of cases,					,					817
"	"	cured,										271
"	"	died, .										546
NT 1	, , .		. 1		11							
		l homœop										
"	cured	•										179
"	died	•	•									57
Homœo		Mortality,								er	C	ent.
Allopath	iic	"							66		"	
(Edinburgh Hom. Dispensary Report.)												

CHOLERA IN LIVERPOOL IN 1849,

Homœopathic	Mortality,		•		•		25	per	cent.
General	"						46		"

HOMŒOPATHIC STATISTICS OF CHOLERA.

Physicians.		No. of Cases.	Recoveries.	Deaths
Rummel,			28	16
Knorre,		37	21	16
Reil,		107	71	36
Schweikert,			20	10
Drysdale,		175	130	45
Fleischmann,			488	244
Buchner,		96	71	25
		I,22I	829	392

(N. A. Jl. Hom., vol. 4, p. 441.)

REPORT OF THE CHOLERA IN SPEIGHT'S TOWN, BARBADOES.

Total number of cases,
Number having no medical attention, 79
Number having allopathic treatment, 118, of whom 33
died; 28 per cent.

Number having homœopathic treatment, 922, of whom 212 died; 23 per cent.

(DETAILED ACCOUNT OF CASES) HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT.

Plantation.	Cases.	Cures.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Lambert's, St. Lucy,	68	58	10	4.17
Spring Hill, Mt. Poyer, Spring Garden Plantations, St. Lucy, Chequer Hill, St. Lucy,	382 70	296 61	86	22.51 12.58
Speight's Town,	265 360	229 314	36 46	13.58
St. Thomas Parish,	219	180	39	17.8
incea)	155	• •	5	10.09

ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT IN THE SAME EPIDEMIC AT BARBADOES.

Plantation.	Cases.	Cures.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
At Haymond's, St. Peter, Ellis Castle, St. Nicholas, Stepney, St. George, New Barrack Village,	38 67 53 67 70	25 40 	13 31 18 41 49	32.2 46.26 31.0 61.2 70.0

(Full account by Dr. Goding in Brit. Jl. Hom., vol. 13, p. 15).

CHOLERA AT HONITON.

Mr. Holland, of Honiton, in 1848, made the following report upon cholera:

Cases treated by Allopathy, 4; deaths, 4; recoveries, none.

Cases treated by Homœopathy, 11; deaths, 1; recoveries, 10.

(Brit. Jl. Hom., vol. vii, p. 564.)

HULL.

Dr. Atkin treated 77 cases of cholera in Hull, in 1849; of these 57 recovered and 20 died. Death rate only 25 per cent.

(Brit. Jl. Hom., vol. viii, p. 142.

TORQUAY.

Dr. Mackintosh treated homœopathically at Torquay in September and October, 1849, 42 cases of cholera; 38 recovered and 4 died. Of 200 cases of cholerine none died.

(Brit. Jl. Hom., vol. viii, p. 272.)

CASES OF CHOLERA REPORTED BY MR. JOHN ANDERSON.

Treated homœopathically. 1854. London.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Recov- eries.	Death rate.
Cholerine	100	0	100	
Bilious Cholera	8	0	8	
Malignant Cholera	26	4	22	
Epidemic Influence	I 2	0	12	
_				
	146	4	142	
(Parit II Llow vol viii n 7	3)			

(Brit. Jl. Hom. vol xiii, p. 78.)

INDIA.

Dr. De Latour treated in India according to the homeopathic system 629 cases of cholera:

Cases.	Cures.	Deaths.	Death rate.
629	430 .	199	30.0
(Brit. Jl.	Hom., vol. xii, p. 516.)		

Cholera cases treated at the Gumpendorf Hospital, Vienna, July 1 to October 4, 1836:

Cases.	Cured.	Died
732	488	244
(Brit. Jl. Hom., vol.	ii, p. 37.)	

CHOLERA IN NEWCASTLE IN 1853.

(Sharp's "What is Hom'y?")

CHOLERA AT EDINBURGH HOMŒO-PATHIC DISPENSARY, 1848.

October 8 to December 6, 184	.8.			
Cases of Cholera				173
Recoveries				124
Deaths				48
Under treatment				I
Death percentage, 27.39-4.	2			173 (<i>Joslin</i> .)

Result of Homœopathic treatment of cholera in Edinburgh, Liverpool, New York and Cincinnati, in 1849:

Results of Homœopathic treatment, in 1831–1832, in Russia, Austria, Berlin, Paris; in Edinburgh, in 1848; in Liverpool, New York, Cincinnati, in 1849:

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

During the visitation of Asiatic cholera in England, in 1854, the government directed the General Board of Health to make the necessary arrangements for collecting statistics of the various methods employed in the treatment of cholera. A medical counsel, composed of the

most eminent allopathic practitioners in the kingdom, was accordingly formed, with the late Dr. Paris, President of the Royal College of Physicians, as chairman.

When their report was submitted to the House of Commons, it was noticed that the returns of the homeopathic practitioners were left out, and a demand was made by the House for them or "for copies of any returns that have been rejected by the medical council;" accordingly Dr. McLaughlin, an eminent allopathic physician and government inspector of cholera hospitals, presented the missing report, showing an average mortality of but 16.4 per cent., under homeopathic treatment, while the results under allopathic treatment showed a death rate of 59.2 per cent.; very substantial reason, on the part of these magnanimous gentlemen, for attempting to suppress these returns.

Dr. McLaughlin, in a public letter to one of the physicians of the London Homeopathic Hospital, afterwards writes: "You are aware that I went to your hospital prepossessed against the homeopathic system; that you had in me in your camp an enemy, rather than a friend * * * That there may be no misapprehension about the cases I saw in your hospital, I will add that all I saw were true cases of cholera, in the various stages of the disease; and that I saw several cases which did well under your treatment, which I have no hesitation in saying would have sunk under any other."

The aggregate statistics of results of allopathic treatment of cholera in Europe and America show a mortality of over 40 per cent.; statistics of homœopathic treatment, a mortality of less than 9 per cent.

(Hawley. Report on Life Insurance, 1866.)

CHOLERA CASES TREATED AT THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GOLDEN SQUARE, IN 1853.

Dr. Ralph Buchan made the following report to the President of the General Board of Health:

Cases of cholera treated.	Admit- ted.	Collapse.	Consecu- tive fever.	Recov- ery.	Death.	Discon- tinued.
As in-patients, By the visiting staff, . Amongst out-patients,	33 18 10	23 13	5 3	25 13 10	7 3	I 2
	61	36	8	48	10	3

Cases of diarrhœa.	No. of cases.	Passed into cholera.	Discontinued.	Recov- ery.	Death.	Un- known.
As in-patients (choleraic), By the visiting staff (choleraic), As out-patients (choleraic),	5 5	4 1	2	5 5 107 202 318		2 3 5

(Cockburn, p. 133).

Lecture by Dr. Russell on cholera. Annals of Brit. Hom. Soc., No. 21., Sept., 1865. Full report of each case; *B. Jl. Hom.*, vol. xiii, p. 678.

EDINBURGH AND LEATH.

Total number of cases of cholera treated in 1852 was:

ATTACKS. DEATHS. RECOVERIES. 876 492 244

Mortality of 56 per cent. Deduct the 236 cases treated homœopathically, leaves cases 640, of which 435 died, 65 recovered, making a mortality of 68 per cent.

Homeopathic mortality was but 24.15 per cent. (Russell's lecture on cholera.)

Total number of cases treated in Edinburgh and Leath from October 4, 1848, to February 1, 1849:

Cases. Deaths. Death-rate. 817 546 66.80

Of these cases, 236 were treated by the Edinburgh Homœopathic Dispensary. Dividing the result is:

Homeopathic cases, 236. Deaths, 57. Death-rate, 24.20. Allopathic "581. "489. "84.20.

LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool Homœopathic Dispensary treated from July 25 to September 15, 1849:

CASES. DEATHS. DEATH-RATE. 162 43 26.50

(Brit. Jl. Hom., vol. vii, p. 562.)

CAMPHOR IN CHOLERA. TREATMENT BY DR. RUBINI, IN NAPLES, IN 1854.

Royal almshouse, Naples, July 27 to September 10, 1856, 200 cases of cholera treated by Dr. Rubini with Camphor. None died.

In 1825, 11 were also saved with camphor.

Third Swiss Regiment of Wolff, Naples, 1855, 183 cases; 17 were sent to the Military Hospital of the Trinity (allopathic) and but two recovered; 166 were treated by Dr. Rubini in the Infirmary of the Corps, with camphor, all recovered.

Cases of Cholera Treated in Naples With Camphor in 1854, 1855, 1865.

Physician.	Place.	City.	Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rubini, Mucci, Pelillo, Simonetti, Capodieci, De Horatiis, Panelli, De Angelis, Capelli, Sabatini, Sabatini, Spitilli, Ricci,	Royal almshouse, Swiss Reg't, No. 3, Almshouse, Private Practice, Della Pacella,	Naples, " " Mosciano. Controguerra, Silvi, Casoli,	1854 1855 1855 1865 1865	200 166 11 57 6 19 11 18 5 7 20 5 27 55 80	None.
				703	2

(Rubini: Statistica del Colerici curati Colla sola Canfora. Napoli, 1866. Also: N. Am. Jl. Hom., vol. xv, p. 250.)

CHOLERA IN LIVERPOOL IN 1849. 12,485 CASES.

ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT.	HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT.					
Deaths, 5,546	Liverpool Homœopathic Dis-					
Recoveries, 3,788	pensary, July 25-September					
Unknown	25, 1849:					
	Cases of cholera, 162					
	Cures,					
	Deaths, 43					
	Per cent, 26.50					
(Brit. Jl. Hom., vol. vii, p. 562						

CHOLERA ON SHIPBOARD.

The first 7 cases on the packet ship New York in December, 1848, died under calomel treatment. Of the number on board the ship, there were 96 cases and 52 deaths

Cholera on board the ship Liverpool, February, 1849, bound to New York: Attacks, 50; deaths, 40.

Record from private practice in New York, June and July, 1849:

Number of cases,							2,631
'' deaths,							915
Percentage of	£	dea	ıth	ıs,	•	34	.78

RECORD OF NEW YORK HOSPITALS IN 1849.

Number of cases of cholera admitted into the five hospitals was 1901. (Allopathic).

	Deaths,						•				1,021
	Cures, .										880
	Per cent	of	Ct	1re	es,						46.29
	was no l		d	ea	ths	s,					53.71
_	was no l	10m	œ	σp	at1	nic	h	os	pit	a1.	

There

REPORTS OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS, IN NEW YORK, 1849.

Reports of cases of cholera made to the New York Homeopathic Society in 1849 by the following homeopathic physicians (as they had done to the Board of Health):

all,	Baldwin,	Wilsey,					
`aylor,	Kirby,	Denison,					
Vright,	Quin,	Sherrill,					
Cinsley,	Moffat,	McVickar.					
reeman,	Stearns,						
llen,	Hallock,						
The total number of cases reported by these gentlemen was 350							
		53					
		15.7					
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	aylor, Vright, insley, reeman, llen, ses reported by t	aylor, Kirby, Yright, Quin, insley, Moffat, reeman, Stearns, llen, Hallock,					

AGES OF CHOLERA PATIENTS IN NEW YORK HOSPITALS.

Park Hospital. 590 patients admitted. 1832.

11 between the ages of 1 and 10 years. " 49 τo 20 66 " .. 178 20 30 " " " 174 30 40 " " 66 40 50 91 " " " 50 60 53 66 " " " 60 28 70 " " " 6 70 " 90

Rivington St. Hospital. 407 patients. 1832.

5 between 1 month and one year.

i and io years. 42 66 " 41 10 20 " " 118 20 30 " . . " 102 30 40 " " 66 40 50 " 66 66 60 2 I 50 " 80 66 70 2

ı " 80 " 90 "

```
Corlwar's Hook Hospital. 281 cases. 1832.
   25 cases under 14 years.
   9 between 14 and 20 years.
   84
                      30
               20
   88
                      40
               30
   47
              40
                      50
                      60
   12
               50
                           "
   14
              60
                      70
    2 over 70 years.
Centre St. Hospital. 483 cases.
                                     1849.
   53 were under 20 years.
  279 between 20 and 40 years of age.
                     50
  141
              40
                  " 70
              60
   TO
Thirteenth St. Hospital. 275 cases.
                                       1849.
   63 cases under 20 years.
  157 between 20 and 40 years.
                  " 60 "
   48
              40
              60 " 80 "
    7
In 1832 14 per cent, of cases were under 20.
       58 per cent. between 20 and 40.
                           40
        4 over 60 years old.
In 1849.
                              Per cent.
        Under 20 years . . . . . 15
        Between 20 and 30 . . . 60
                 40 '' 60
        2 over 60 years.
```

Combined Hospital Reports of 1832 and 1849.

		-	v		
		Cases.	Cured.	Died.	Per cent. of Deaths.
Under 10 years		. 58	31	27	46
Between 10 and			79	43	35
	40 "		367	421	53
" 40 "	60 ''	194	72	122	63
Over 60 years.		. 27	ŢΙ	16	69
(Cholera, Joslin,	N. Y., 1854	, p. 227.	.)		

GENERAL MORTALITY.

Mortality from cholera in Europe, fro 1831 to 1848, under allopathic trea ment, the patients being treated	t-					
home	. I in $2\frac{1}{2}$ cases. (39 per cent.)					
Allopathic hospital cases, 1831–'48	. 1 in 1½ cases. (57 per cent.)					
Homeopathic mortality in cases treate	ed					
at home, 1831–'48	. I in II cases. (9 per cent.)					
Homœopathy mortality in hospital cases	. I in 3½ cases. (33 per cent.)					
Allopathic mortality, New York, 183	2.					
Hospitals	. 50 per cent.					
Private practice						
" mortality, New York, 184						
Hospitals · · ·	. 53.7 per cent.					
Private practice	. 34.7 per cent.					
Homœopathic mortality in 1849 was 15 per cent. only.						
(Dr. Carroll Dunham in New York Indepen	dent.)					

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.

Deaths in St. Louis reported to the Health Regis-
trar from January 1st to July 15th, 1849, 6,459
Of these, from cholera, 3,962
Total number of cases of cholera treated by three
homœopathic physicians in St. Louis up to
August 10, 1849, 1,613
Of these there died, 51
Went into allopathic hands,
Cured,
(Quar. Hom. Jl., vol. i, p. 545. S. W. Hom. Jl. and Rev., vol. viii, p. 32, 40.)

CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI.

In 1849, Rev. B. F. Barrett, of Cincinnati, reported favorably to the success of the homœopathic treatment in the families in his parish.

(Quar. Jl. Hom., vol. i, p. 550.)

Drs Pulte and Ehrmann from May I to August I, 1849 treaten in Cincinnati I, 116 cholera patients, of whom but 35 died.

(Quar. Jl. Hom., vol. i, p. 552.) (Joslin, Cholera, 1854, p. 90.)

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. Jeanes, in Philadelphia, in the epidemic of 1849, out of 60 cases, lost but three. The other physicians reported marked success with homeopathy.

CHOLERA STATISTICS, 1831-'32.

NEW YORK CITY, 1832.	CASES.	DEATHS.	RECOVERED.
Allopathic treatment,	. 5,232	2,031	3,201
Treated at home,	. 2,859	937	922
" in hospitals, including	ng		
Bellevue,	. 2,373	1094	
(Joslin, Cholera, 1854.)			

SECTION III.

YELLOW FEVER.

That dire disease whose ruthless power Withers the beauty's transient flower.

-Goldsmith.

SECTION III.

YELLOW FEVER.

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homeopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Saved by Homoeopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
Mississippi State Hospital, Nat-					
chez, reported by Dr. Black- burn, 1853,	49		55.0		
Mississippi State Hospital, Nat- chez, reported by Drs. Hol- combe and Davis, 1854–55, . Drs. Holcombe and Davis, result	461	5.0			
of private practice in New Orleans and Natchez, 1853–55, Homœopathic Hospital, Rio de	1,016	5.4			
Janeiro, 1851–52, Dr. Francis Goding, Barbadoes, result of private practice, four	3,256	7.0			
months ending June, 1858, . Her Majesty's ship "Daunt-	308	3.23			
less,'' at Barbadoes,	158		50.0		
Reports from many homeo- pathic physicians residing in Southern States, giving the results of treatment in private					
practice, shows an average mortality of		6.0			

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Sayed by	Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allo-	pathic to Hom. Mort.
Old Marine Hospital, Staten Island, fifty-three years, 1806– 59 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	818 1,639		32.0 37·3				
" " 1805 " " 1822 " " 1859–	600 411	. 1	57.3 45.8 58.4				: :
64	216 600		27.0 50.0		1		
1856	177		32.7				٠.
Dr. Jewell, Philadelphia, result of private practice, 1853, reported in the New York Jour-	210		21.0				
nal of Medicine, vol. 12, New York City Hospital, reported by Dr. Griscom, to the Third National Sanitary Con-	44		77.27		i		
vention, 1856	12		80.0				
report for 1853 Dr. R. Le Roche, in an exhaustive treatise, published in 1855, estimates the aggregate			66.0		i		
mortality (allopathic) at (Trans.)			28.57				• •
Mean percentage			43.68	8	7.8	_	8.2

The results of the treatment of yellow fever show that from one hundred deaths under Allopathy, nearly eighty-eight (87.8) would have been saved by Homœopathy; that is, in every hundred lost by Allopathy, only about twelve would have been lost by Homœopathy—making over eight times (8.2) the mortality in any given number of cases.

ALLOPATHIC MORTALITY OF YELLOW FEVER AT BARBADOES.

From Sept. 4, 1852, to Jan. 14, 1853.									
							Deaths.		
Soldiers	admitted t	o military	y hosp	oital .		281	50		
Sailors	"	"	" "	officer	rs 22		15		
				men	136	158	64		
See ho	omœopathi	ic treatme	nt at	Rio Ja	neiro				

(Hom. Times, vol. iv, p. 436.)

Dr. Francis Goding, of Speight's Town, Barbadoes, cured by homœopathy, in 1853, 308 cases and lost 10. In 1854 he reported treating homœopathically 446 cases of cholera, of which but 66 died. Mortality of 14.79 per cent.

(Hom. Times, vol. iv., p. 245; Brit. Jl. Hom., vol. xiii., p. 5, full account of Dr. Goding's cases.

MORTALITY UNDER ALLOPATHIC TREAT-MENT.

	Dea	ath rate.
Charity Hospital, New Orleans, 1853		66
Dr. Le Roche, in his "Yellow Fever," gives		28.57
At Natchez, Miss., 1853		33
H. M. Ship Dauntless, at Barbadoes		50
(Cases, 158; Cured, 79; Died, 79.)		
Dr. Jewell, in Philadelphia, 1853		77.27
(N. Y. Jl. Med., vol. xii., p. 149.)		

MORTALITY UNDER HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

Dr.	Holcombe in	1 Natchez,	1853	."			6.43
	Davis	"	"				5.73

Dr. Martin's treatment of yellow fever in the Dispensary of the Rue de Quitanda, Rio Janeiro, from Feb. 15 to April 30, 1851.

Yellow Fever cases received.	Deaths after 1st visit.	Deaths after 48 hours.	Deaths between 1st and 9th day.
3,256	56	32	139
Total o	f deaths, 22	7	
"	cures, 3,02	9	
		_	

3,256 Mortality about 7 per cent.

(N. W. Jl. Hom., vol. iv., p. 158; Hom. Times, vol. iv., p. 244; Cockburn Med. Reform; Brit. Jl. Hom., July, 1851.)

MARINE HOSPITAL, STATEN ISLAND.

According to Report of Commissioners of Quarantine (1865), "there were received and treated in the Old Marine Hospital on Staten Island from 1806 to 1859:

818 cases; 259 died; 32 per cent.

From 1859 to 1864 there were received on board the Hospital Ship at Quarantine, No. 1.

216 cases; 59 deaths; 27 per cent.

		, 0,			
In 1803 1,639	"	600	"	37.3 '' ''	
" 1804		700	"		
" 1805 600	"	275	"	45.8 " "	
" 1822 411	61	240	"	58.4 '' ''	

In 1856 the epidemic was confined to Bay Ridge and

Staten Island; the number of sick, with the disease, exceeded 600, of whom more than one-half died.

In 1866 at Marine Hospital 177 cases; 58 died; 32.7 per cent.

In 1858 at Marine Hospital 210 cases; 44 died; 21 per cent.

Dr. Griscom (Report Third National Quarantine of Sanitary Convention, p. 74) says: "Twelve cases (in 1856) were brought to the City Hospital—ten out of the twelve died—two cases were not accounted for; I believe, being removed by their friends."

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER IN NATCHEZ.

From August 13 to December 15, 1853.

Dr. Holcombe . Dr. Davis	Children.	Adults.	Males,	Fe-males.	Total. 140 415	Deaths.	Per cent. 6.43 5.73
Dr. Jewell, in Philadelphia. Allopathic treatment	9	35	25	19	44	34	77.27

(N. Am. Jl. Hom., vol. iii., p. 503; Cockburn, p. 120.)

"All seems infected that the infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye."
—Pope.

SECTION IV.

PNEUMONIA.

Es ist Arznei, nicht Gift, Was ich der reiche.

—Lessing.

SECTION IV.

GENERAL REPORTS OF PNEUMONIA.

PNEUMONIA.

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homeopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
Per contra. Glasgow Infirmary, the general hospital of Vienna, and in the practice of Drs. Walsh, Taylor and Peacock, of London, reported by Dr. Routh	1,522	5.7	24.0	76.3	- 4.2 I
					5.84
Mean percentage		5.34	31.22	02.9	5.04
Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary, eleventh annual re-					
port, 1865	97	2.0			
Twelfth annual report, 1866. Poughkeepsie Homœopathic	107	3.0			
Dispensary, 1866 Five Points House of Industry, five years, 1861–65, cases of	10	0.0			
acute bronchitis, reported by Dr. Joslin	245	0.0			
Hughes Bennett			33.0		

PNEUMONIA.—Continued.

	No. of Cases Treated.		Percentage of	Homoeopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic	Dorontomo	Saved by	Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allo-	pathic to	Hom. Mort.
(Trans.) Weiden District Hospital, Vienna, 1854					20.7	,					
(Trans.) Pennsylvania Hospital, 1864					30.0	,					
(Trans.) New York Hospital, 1863-64 . (Trans.)	8	37			38.0				1.		
Dr. Dietl treated 85 cases by blood-letting Dr. Dietl treated 106 cases by	8	3			20.4						
tartar-emetic	,IC	6			20.7					•	•
Military Hospital at Prague, 1848	25	9		٠.	22.	4	٠.				
Vienna General Hospital, 1847–56, ten years Dr. Louis, of Paris, reports 29					24.	4					
cases	2	9			14.	0				٠	
Dr. Bouiland reported 75 cases, several of which were described as "trivial"	7	5			14.	7					
(Min. Rep.)	• •	- -	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>	23.8	3		· ·	<u>-</u>	<u>:</u>	

The mean duration under homoeopathic treatment is 12 days. The mean duration under allopathic treatment is 29 days.

Difference in favor of homoeopathic treatment 58 per cent.

In the treatment of pneumonia we again observe the marked superiority of homœopathic remedial agents. An average percentage saved of 82.9 affords convincing evidence of the beneficial influence of homoeopathic treatment in a purely inflammatory disease. While Allopathy loses one hundred cases, Homoeopathy loses about seventeen (17.1). To equalize the losses, Homoeopathy must treat 584 cases to every hundred by Allopathy—making nearly six times (5.84) the mortality in an equal number of cases treated.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate.
St. Louis City Hospital (Allopathic),			
1864	23	12	52
Cavalry Depot Hospital, St. Louis			
(Homœopathic)	13	0	0

COMPARISON OF HOMŒOPATHIC AND AL-LOPATHIC RESULTS IN PNEUMONIA.

I,1	EROUX.	Cases. A	ALLOPATHIC.	TESSIER'S CASES. HOMŒOPATHIC.					
Ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	Ratio Mortality.	Cases.	Mortality.				
13–30 30–40 40–50 50–60 60–70 70–75	58 47 55 16	17 15 16 23 9 5	I in 10,705 I in 3,866 I in 2,937 I in 2,391 I in 2,777 I in 1,200	10 12 7 7 4 1	934 3,104 2,383 2,923 2,250 833				

(Hom. Times, vol. iv., p. 1.)

ALLOPATHIC STATISTICS.—PNEUMONIA.

	LEROT	x's Cas	ES.	TAYLO	R & WALSHE'S.	PEACOCK'SCASES			
Ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Cases.	Calculated. Mortality.	Cases.	Calculated Mortality.		
10-15 15-20 20-30	2 182	17	10,705	10 13 22	4,203	4 10 19	2,148		
30-40 40-50	58 47	15 16	3,866 2,937	10	2,586 4,425	9	2,327 1,361		
Above	77	37	2,081	10	4,805	2	961		
50	364	85		78	16,809	48	6,797		

(Hom. Times, vol. iv., p. 3.)

ALLOPATHIC MORTALITY FOR EACH DAY IN WHICH TREATMENT OF PNEU-MONIA WAS COMMENCED.

Treatment is commenced on the	Mortality.
1st, 2d or 3d day	1 in 13
4th ''	ı in 8
5th ''	ı in 6
6th ''	rin 4
7th ''	ı in 3
8th ''	ı in 2
9th ''	ı in 3
10th ''	ı in 4

(Walshe's Diseases of the Heart and Lungs. London. 1851.) (Hom. Times, vol. iv., p. 83.)

ALLOPATHIC REPORTS OF PNEUMONIA.

Authorities.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Proportion Deaths to Admissions.
Bouillaud (Philosophie Medicale) from Sept., 1831, to March, 1836	152	18	11.84
1836	78	28	35.89
2d chapter Grisolle (Traite de la Pneumonie)	29 304	4 43	13.79
	563	93	16.51

(Hom. Times, vol. iv., p. 119.)

Grisolle collected statistics of 1,430, of which the mortality between 40 and 70 years was 23 per cent.

Dr. Dietl, of Vienna, treated 85 cases with blood-letting and lost 17; 106 cases with tartar emetic and lost 22; he left 189 cases without medicine or bleeding and lost 14, or 7.4 per cent.

The report of expectant treatment in the 2d Medical Division of the Military Hospital at Prague, in 1848-'49-'50, was:

Cases, 259. Deaths, 68. Death rate, 22.4 per cent. Report in the Vienna Allopathic Hospital on Pneumonia:

					Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate.
1850					472	92	19.5
1852					662	148	22.3
1853					466	110	23.2
				1	,660	350	21.8

Compare this exhibit with the returns of Dr. Fleischmann, of the Leopoldstadt (homœopathic) Hospital, of Vienna, for the years 1850-'1-'2:

92 cases, 6 deaths; 5.6 per cent.

Dr. Forbes, the late distinguished editor of The British and Foreign Med. Chir. Review (allopathic), endorses Dr. Fleischmann as "a well-educated physician of honor and respectability," and says, "we cannot, therefore, refuse to admit the accuracy of his statements, as to matters of fact."

ALLOPATHIC MORTALITY IN PNEUMONIA, ACCORDING TO ROUTH.

Physician attending.	Cases.	Deaths.
Lænnec	30	12
Louis	78	28
Trousseau	58	2
Bauy	54	2
Wolf	10	0
Bouillaud	7 I	13
Husson	43	3
Grisolle	44	6
17 per cent.	388	66
(Hom Times vol iv n 102)		

Dr. Routh (allopathist), in his "Fallacies of Homœopathy," is compelled, unwillingly, to report 738 cases of pneumonia, treated in German hospitals, with only 45 deaths—a mortality of 5.7 per cent. He gives no. credit to Homœopathy, which he considers a harmless sort of expectant treatment, but attributes the greater

mortality under allopathic treatment to an abuse of that system, or malpractice.

Dr. Balfour and Mr. Thompson, in British Hospitals: In 1842 there were admitted to the hospitals of

Edinburgh 42 patients, of whom 16 died.

	, т	,				
Aberdeen	10	"	"	3	"	
Dumfries	10	"	"	2	"	
Glasgow	33	"	"	9	"	
Dundee	27	"	"	4	"	
Inverness	2	"	"	0	"	
Perth	I	"	"	I	"	
			_			
2						

28 per cent. 125

35 How Times s

(Edinburgh Med. Surg. Jl., No. 158; Hom. Times, vol. iv., p. 117.)

Pneumonia in the Glasgow General Hospital (allopathic):

1		A	dmissions.	Deaths.	Discharged cured.	Discharged uncured.
1846.			28	7	15	6
1847 .			3 8	I 2	20	6
1848 .			30	7	17	6
1849.			26	12	13	I
						_
			122	38	65	19

Deaths 31.14 per cent.

ALLOPATHIC STATISTICS OF PNEUMONIA.

Mortality in Parisian Hospitals, Prof. Bouillaud.

Admissions. Deaths. Ratio.

Report by M. Louis of Cases

treated in M. Chomel's wards. 123 40 32.40

Report by M. Montault of cases in M. G. de Massy's wards (Hotel			
Dieu)	90	38	42.22
M. Bertin's cases in 1822 (Hos-			
pital Cochin)	63	16	25.39
M. Cayol (Charite)	24	6	25.00
	300	100	
Mortality 33.33 per cent.			
(<i>Philosophie Medicale</i> , Paris, 1836.)	(Hom. T	imes, vo	l. iv., p.

HOMŒOPATHIC STATISTICS OF PNEUMONIA.

21222		
	Cases.	Deaths.
Gumpendorf Hospital (Br. Journ., Vol. 14	,	
p. 33), 1835–55	1,052	48
Leopoldstadt Hospital (Br. Journ., Vol		
14, p. 70), 1850–54,	119	8
Leopoldstadt Hospital (Br. Journ., Vol. 22	,	
p. 366), 1859–61	30	I
Linz (Hungary) Hospital (Br. Journ., Vol		
15, p. 478),	99	I
St. Marguerite Hospital (Recherche	s	
Cliniques, 1850),	41	3
London (homœopathic) Hospital (Br		
Journ., Vol. 15, p. 509),	63	3
Prof. Henderson's report (Br. Jrn. 1850)	, 11	0
ent . s		_
Total,		64
	45 per	r cent.

HOMŒOPATHIC STATISTICS OF PNEUMONIA.

	Year.	Admissions.	Deaths.
New York.			
New York Half-Orphan Asylum	1842-52	? 7	0
Home for the Friendless	1851	6	0
Austria.			
Gumpendorf (Vienna)	1835-43	300	19
	1844	47	I
	1845	47	2
"	1946	64	2
"	1847	80	4
"	1848	46	ı
	1849	78	7
	1850	65	2
"	1851	120	5
Linz	1843	14	0
"	2	20	0
"	1845	16	ī
"	-0.6	13	0
	1847	27	0
"	0 0	18	1
	1849	13	ī
	0.0	20	_
	1848		2
	•	14	5
	1846-4		0
Leopoldstadt	1850	22	I
	1848-50	41	3
	75 36		_
		1,098.	57
5.19 per cent. mortality. (Hom. Times, vol. iv., p. 118.)			

"If circumstances lead me.
I will find.

Where truth is hid, though it were hid indeed, Within the centre."

-Hamlet, 2, 2.

SECTION V.

TYPHUS FEVER.

"We are not ourselves
When nature, being oppressed,
Commands the mind
To suffer with the body."

-King Lear.

SECTION V.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF TYPHUS.

III. Typhus Fever.

	10011						
	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by	Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allo-	pathic to Hom. Mort.
Soldiers' Rest Hospital, Syracuse, by Dr. Hawley, 1865. Five Points House of Industry, by Dr. Joslin, five years,	. 25	12.0					
Gumpendorf Sisters of Charity Hospital, Vienna, twenty	259	0.77					
years, 1835-55 Leopoldstadt Hospital, Vienna,	3,165	11.5	•		٠		
1859-61 Per contra. American Medical Association, reported 1848, cases treated at Marine Hospital, Staten	211	9.5					
Island, in 1847 Pennsylvania Hospital, 1865	2,229		20.5				
(typhus)	39		33.0		1		
(typhoid)	34 21		18.2		•		
New York Hospital, 1864.	47		35.0				
New York City Hospital, 1863	83 102		20.0	::	:		
		5.94	25.32		•		

III. TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homeopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
In the second medical division of the Military Hospital at Prague, the "expectant" or do-nothing treatment of typhus fever was tried. The result indicated a mortality of 17.5 per cent—4.1 per cent. better than allopathic treatment. In other words, allopathy was 4.1 per cent. more fatal than no treatment at all. Homœopathic treatment was 7 per cent. better than the expectant, and 11 per cent. better than the allopathic. (Can. Par.)					
Mean percentage		8.58	33.95	77.68	3.95

The above extract of the results of treatment of typhus fever indicates a saving of human life, by means of homœopathic treatment, of 77.68 per cent.; that is for every hundred fatal cases treated allopathically, there are less than twenty-three (22.32) fatal cases treated homœopathically. Homœopathy prevents a loss of 77½ per cent. Allopathic mortality is nearly four times (3.85) that of homœopathic; the chances of recovery, under allopathic treatment, are only about one-fourth what they are under the homœopathic.

ALLOPATHIC AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREAT-MENT OF TYPHUS FEVER IN VIENNA, PRAGUE, AND THE UNITED STATES.

(ALLOPATHIC) VIENNA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

(440111110) 114		TIME TEODY IN						
	Cases rec'd.	Died.	Remained.	Mortality.					
1850	920	144	48	16					
1852	616	133	125	27					
1853 ,	1,206	259	87	23.1					
HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, VIENNA.									
	Cases rec'd.	Died.	Remained.	Mortality.					
1850	89	9	8	10.7					
1851	88	10	8	12.5					
1852	137	ΙΙ	16	9.0					
(Brit. Il. I	Hom., vol. xv., r	, 472.)							

In the second medical division of the Military Hospital, at Prague, the "expectant" treatment was tried, to wit:

Exhibiting the following results: The success of the *do-nothing* or expectant treatment was 4.1 per cent. better than allopathy or, in other words, allopathic treatment was 4.1 per cent. worse than no treatment at all.

The results under homœopathic treatment were about 7 per cent. better than the expectant treatment, and 11 per cent. better than the allopathic.

In the Gumpendorf Sisters of Charity Hospital, Dr. Fleischmann reports during 20 years, from Jan., 1835, to

Jan., 1855, the treatment of 3,165 cases, 368 deaths; 11.5 per cent.

In 1848 the mortality in typhus in this hospital was 10.7 per cent. Mortality in the Vienna General (allopathic) Hospital in 1848 18 9 per cent.

Dr. Wurmb reports as results of treatment in the Leopoldstadt Hospital (homœopathic), Vienna, during the years 1859-'61:

211 cases, 20 deaths; less than 9.5 per cent.

In the report of the Committee on Practical Medicine of the American Medical Association for 1848 we find, admitted to the Marine Hospital of Staten Island in 1847: 2,229 cases registered as typhus, 457 died; 20.5 per cent.

In report of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1865:

39 cases, 13 deaths; 33 per cent.

In the report of the N. Y. Hospital:

The few hospitals under homœopathic patronage in this country report no cases of typhus fever, and we must content ourselves with the above reports; but will briefly refer to a few reports on typhoid fever, first of allopathic hospitals:

	FEVER	

	CO 1 17 1 1	-71-		
ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing.	Death rate.
Vienna General, 1850-'53	2,742	536	2 60	21.6
Prague Military, 1849-'50	237	40	9	17.5
Vienna General, 1848				18.9
Marine Hospital, Staten Is-				
land, N. Y., 1847	2,229	457		20.5
Pennsylvania Hospital, 1865	39	13		33
New York Hospital, 1863-'64	68	23		35
HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS. Gumpendorf, of Vienna, 1850-				
'52 Gumpendorf, of Vienna, 1835-	314	30	32	10.6
'55	3,165	368		11.5
Gumpendorf, of Vienna, 1848 Leopoldstadt, of Vienna,			• •	10.7
1856-'61	211	20		9.5

HOMŒOPATHIC AND ALLOPATHIC TREAT-MENT OF TYPHUS FEVER IN IRELAND IN 1847.

At the time of the famine in Ireland, in 1846–'47, an epidemic of typhus fever and dysentery occurred. The English Homœopathic Association sent Mr. Joseph Kidd, an Irishman and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, to render gratuitous medical aid. He left London in April, 1847, going to Bantry. The deaths at that time were so numerous that large pits were used in which to bury the dead; in one of them, it was said, 500 bodies were interred. Mr. Kidd remained at Bantry from April 9 to June 15, 1847 (67 days), and treated the following cases homœopathically:

Cases	. Cured.	Dismissed.	Died.	Per cent. Mortality.
Typhus and continued				
fever III	108	I	2	1.8
Dysentery 81	59	2	II	14
Improved, 9.				

The following is a synopsis of the allopathic treatment of the same diseases in the Bautry Union Hospital by Dr. Tuckey, its physician:

	In	FIRMA	RY.	FEVER HOSPITAL.			
	Dysentery and Dys. Diarrhœa.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.	
In hospital May 1 Admitted in May	50 97	28 20	78 117	40 69	25 60	65 129	
Treated in May Died " "	147 52	48 9	195 61	8	85 26	34	
In hospital June 1 Admitted in June	42 90	21 30	63 120	31 112	26 35	57 147	
Total treated in June . Died in June	132 25	51 6	183 31	143 16	61 15	204 31	
In hospital July I Admitted in July	40 50	14 20	54 70	30 46	13 15	43 61	
Total for July Died in July	90 13	34	124 15	76 11	28 5	104 16	
In hospital Aug. 1	37	18	55	13	6	19	

A contributor to the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* gives statistics of treatment of the fever in a hospital in England, established for the reception of emigrants from Ireland during that spring and summer:

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED INTO THE HOSPITAL (ALLOPATHIC).

				Cacac	Dootho	Proportion of Deaths.
Under 15				686	59	1 in 112/3
15 to 30				1,121	79	1 in 143/4
30 to 50				683	104	1 in 6½
Above 50			•	172	45	1 in 32/3
				2,662	287	1 in 92/3

(Truths in their relation to Homœopathy. London. 1849, p. 202. Description of epidemic. Also *Brit. Jl. Hom.*, Jan., 1848.)

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Allopathic Hospitals.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate.
New York City, 1863-'64 .	185	33	18
Pennsylvania, 1865	34	6	18.2
St. Louis City, 1864	10	7	77.7
Homœopathic Hospitals.			
Cavalry Depot Hospital, St			
Louis, 1864	42	3	7.1
Soldiers' Rest, Syracuse, Dr			
Hawley	25	3	12

"Meagre his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones."

Romeo and Juliet, V. I.

SECTION VI.

DIPHTHERIA.

"This sickness doth infect the very life-blood of our enterprise."
—Shakespeare.

SECTION VI.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY STATISTICS FROM DIPHTHERIA AND PNEUMO-NIA, DYSENTERY AND CROUP, IN BROOME COUNTY, N. Y.

Deaths from Diphtheria in 1862-'63-'64. No. deaths. Under Allopathic treatment 84 '' Homœopathic '' 20	Death rate. 83.6 16.4
Deaths from Pneumonia, 1862-'64.	
Under Allopathic treatment 22	91.6
" Homœopathic " 2	8.4
Deaths from Dysentery, 1862-'64.	
Under Allopathic treatment 32	78
"Homœopathic " 9	22
Deaths from Croup, 1862-'64.	
Under Allopathic treatment 11	78.5
"Homœopathic " 3	21.5
Total number of deaths from all dis-	
eases 670	
Total Allopathic treatment 496	74
"Homœopathic " 106	15.8
" Without " 68	10.2

These statistics were compiled by Dr. T. L. Brown, of Binghampton, from the records of an undertaker in Broome County, N. Y.

(Trans. N. Y. Hom. Med. (State), vol. iii., p. 149.)

Dr. Bird says that in Cedar Rapids, during the year ending April, 1879, there were 1,033 cases of diphtheria.

Cases. Deaths. Death-rate.

Treated by Homœopathy . . . 405 23 6.0
'' Allopathy . . . 635 109 17.0

These statistics were compiled by an allopathic physician.

(Bird. Progress and Result of Homœopathy.)

SECTION VII.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

"A simple child
That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb,
What should it know of death."
— Wadsworth.

SECTION VII.

RESULTS OF TWELVE YEARS' ALLO-PATHIC AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREAT-MENT OF CHILDREN IN NEW YORK CITY, TWELVE YEARS ENDING 1854.

ALLOPATHIC.

		Deaths.	Mortality.
New York Orphan Asylum	2,013	34	1 in 46
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums	7,155	105	1 in 69
Leake & Watts' Asylum	2,213	41	1 in 54
Colored Orphan Asylum	2,893	172	1 in 16

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum . 3,075 21 1 in 146 Nursery at Randall's Island under Allopathic treatment in 1853-'54-'55-'56.

Number of Cases. Deaths. Mortality. Per cent. 10,129 585 1 in 17 5.8

Home for the Friendless under Homeopathic treatment, 1853-'54-'54-'56.

Number of Cases. Deaths. Mortality. Per cent. 1,210 30 1 in 40 2.5 (Brit. Jl. Hom., vol. xvi., p. 523.)

Five Points House of Industry, New York, under homoeopathic treatment. Cases treated from January, 1861, to October, 1887. Full tabulated reports of Diseases in *North. Am. Jl. Hom.*, June, 1888, by W. H. Jones, M. D.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT IN THE ORPHAN ASYLUMS OF NEW YORK, 1849.

	Data for Years.	Children.	Death	s. Rat	io.
St. Patrick	5	1,254	20	ı in	62
Catholic Half Orphan	6	718	19	ı in	37
Orphan,	5	714	12	ı in	59
Leake & Watts' Orphan	1				
House	4	360	7	ı in	51
For Colored Children	ΙΙ	1,107	66	ı in	16
Protestant Half-Orphan.	7	858	22	ı in	39
			—		
		5,011	146	ı in	34

HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT.

Protestant	Half	Orphan				
Asylum			5	864	6	1 in 144
(1st Rep. 1	N. Y. Ho	om. Disp. A	ssoc., 18	349.)		

PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, of New York was established in 1835. It was under Allopathic treatment until December, 1847. It was under Homœopathic care from December, 1847, to December, 1852.

The following tables give the statistics of treatment by the two methods:

Table A.—Principal Diseases Treated by Dr. C. Wright, From August 11, 1842, to December, 1847. Allop.

Diseases. Cases. Cured. Died. Remarks.	FROM AUGUST 11, 1042	, TO DE	семвек,	1047.	Allop.
Diarrhea 52 52 <	Diseases.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.	Remarks.
Congestion of brain 3 3 1 left. Consumption of lungs and bowels 2 2 2 Colic 2 2 2 Mumps 3 3 3 Sciatica 1 1 1 Cholera morbus 2 2 2 Canker sore mouth 9 9 5 Scrofula 3 3 5 Scrofulous abscesses 8 8 5 Eruptions of various kinds 232 224 7 left. Rheumatism 2 2 2 Jaundice 6 6 6 Convulsions 1 1 1 Marasmus 3 3 3	Diarrhea Dysentery Croup Fever, remittent gastric brain scarlet typhus continued Inflammation of bowels lungs brain air tubes stomach pleura throat (quinsy) eyes scrofulous and catarrhal Organic heart disease Catarrh of lungs and air tubes Erysipelas	52 22 18 14 7 4 11 2 13 3 7 1 1 2 5 7	52 22 18 14 7 4 10 2 13 3 7 	I	
Mumps 3 <td>Congestion of brain</td> <td>3 3 2</td> <td>3 2</td> <td>2</td> <td>ı left.</td>	Congestion of brain	3 3 2	3 2	2	ı left.
869 849 6	Mumps Sciatica Cholera morbus Canker sore mouth Scrofula Scrofulous abscesses Eruptions of various kinds Rheumatism Jaundice Convulsions	3 1 2 9 3 8 232 2 6 1	3 I 2 9 3 8 224 2 6		
		869	849	6	

Table B.—Principal, Diseases Treated at the Asylum From Dec., 1847, to Dec., 1852, by B. F. Bowers. Hom.

It should be mentioned that within six weeks after Homeopathy

was introduced Ophthalmia, that had been long epidemic, was totally removed.

Taken from the Official Reports.

BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Results of homoeopathic treatment in the Brooklyn City Orphan Asylum. At times a species of ophthalmia rages among the children in Orphan Asylums to such an extent as to necessitate the closing of the institution and the dispersion of its inmates. This same necessity was threatening the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum in this city in 1842, when the medical treatment thereof was fortunately transferred to Dr. Clark Wright, and the history of the Brooklyn Asylum shows that it has twice been compelled to resort to this means (Homoeopathy) of getting rid of this scourge.

In January, 1857, the executive of this Asylum applied to Dr. Carroll Dunham to treat the children homoeopathically, inasmuch as the ordinary treatment had been pursued without any beneficial results, either curative as regards the sick or preventive as regards the healthy children. Dr. Dunham entered upon his duties on January 27, 1857, and found 25 ophthalmic patients out of 121 children. During the next three months, 13 new cases were added; but such was the efficacy of the homoeopathic treatment, that when Dr. Dunham was compelled by ill health to resign his charge on the 2d of May following he left but three cases of ophthalmic diseases in the institution.

NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHIL-DREN, PHILA. DR. B. W. JAMES.

Total inmates under allopathic service, August 3, 1853, to May. 1857, 794. Deaths during that time, 16.

Total under homœopathic service, May, 1857, to October, 1864, 1,599. Deaths, 16.

(N. Am. Jl. Hom., vol. xiv., p. 253.)

SECTION VIII.

INSANITY.

"Fetter strong madness in a silken thread."
—Shakespeare.

SECTION VIII.

INSANE ASYLUM OF CHARITY HOSPITAL OF MONTEVIDEO, HOMŒOPATHIC.

In the Insane Asylum attached to the Charity Hospital of Montevideo, the Governor, Dr. Isaac de Tezanos, directed the Board of Public Hygiene to set apart a fund for the support of this institution, and for fourteen years, since May, 1861, it has been under the care of Dr. J. Christiano D'Korth. Then follows full statistics for each month from May, 1861, to September, 1875, of which I can give in this brief review but the grand total.

In the men's department there were 71 inmates when Dr. D'Korth took charge, since which time 908 have entered, making a total of 979. There remain 122 inmates, the rest having been disposed of as follows:

the rest having been disposed of as follows:	
Number of patients for fourteen years	. 979
Discharged cured 617	
Left for other causes	
Died	857

In the months of April, 1867, and January, 1868, twenty-two patients were lost by cholera.

U. S. Med. Inves., January 1, 1876. Trans. State Hom. Med. Soc., N. Y., vol. xiii, p. 18.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS AT MIDDLE-TOWN STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASY-LUM FOR THE INSANE, WITH ALLOPATHIC INSTITUTIONS.

The State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y., was opened April 20, 1874. Statistics of this, in comparison to Allopathic Institutions, may be found in the following tables compiled by Dr. S. H. Talcott. These were presented in an address to the World's Homœopathic Congress, 1893, as follows:

We now present a few tables showing the results attained in the State Hospital at Middletown, where the patients are afforded not only the physical comforts of life—the bright and beautiful surroundings of architectural buildings, sanitary resources and artistic grounds, and where trained nurses minister constantly to the necessities of the sick—but also where strict homeopathic treatment constantly and uniformly prevails. In presenting these statistics we make a modest contrast of our work with the work of institutions where homeopathic treatment does not, as yet, prevail.

TABLE I.

This table shows the number of patients discharged, recovered, from the various State hospitals of the State of

New York during the year ending September 30, 1892, and comparative percentage of recoveries. .

Middletown (1	Homœopa	athic)	, .									125
Buffalo (Old S												108
Utica,	"											87
Hudson River	(Old Sch	.001),										85
St. Lawrence,	` "											77
Willard,	"											31
Binghamton,	"											26
Rochester,	"											22
Total number	treated a	t Mi	dd	let	OV	vn	S	ta	te	H	0-	
mœopathi	c Hospita	al,										1,104
Recovered, .						,						125
Total number	treated a	t all S	Sta	te	H	os	pi	tal	s			8,340
Recovered												436
Number of recover	ies per th	ousai	nd	un	ide	er :	tre	eat	m	er	ıt:	
-At Middletow	n,											113
At all other he	ospitals.											52

COMPARATIVE TABLE II.

This table shows comparative percentage of recoveries after four methods: 1. Percentage on whole number treated; 2. Percentage on daily average; 3. Percentage on number admitted; and 4. Percentage on the number discharged for the year ending September 30, 1892.

	Percentage.	30.41 29.41	50.00	15.47	46.95	25.04	34.19	50.00
4	No. recovered.	87 85	125	31	77	436	379	125
	No. discharged.	286	310	168	164 89	1,701	1,138	250
	Percentage.	25.21 28.61	34.02	7.04	20.69	20.42	25.47	36.98
3	No. recovered.	87 85	125	31	77	436	379	125
	No. admitted.	345 297	338	207	372	2,135	1,488	338
_	Регсепіяge	10.72	15.11	2.27	5.75	6.85	12.06	15.11
2	No. recovered.	87 85	125	31	77	436	379	125
	Daily average.	811 848	827	2,002	486 382	6,346	3,141	827
	Ретсепіяgе.	7.74	11.32	1.23	10.14	5.22	8.48	11.32
I	No, recovered.	87 85	125	31	22	436	379	125
	Whole No, treated.	1,123 1,150	1,104	2,510	759	8,340	4,466	1,104
	State Hospitals.	Utica	Homœopathic Buffalo	williard Binghampton .	St. Lawrence . Rochester	All Old School Hospitals All Old School	cept Willard and Bingham- ton	State Homœ. Hospital

Table III. shows death-rates on the same methods, for the year ending September 30, 1893. TABLE III.

	Ретсепія ge.	27.97 39.10	26.80	48.35	25.60	39.33	35.56	28.73 26.80
30, 1093.	No. of deaths.	80	67	191	42	35	605	327
	No. discharged.	286	250	395	164	68	1,701	1,138
l l	Ретсептаве.	23.18	19.82	43.40	11.29	28.22	28.33	21.97 16.81
2 8 11	No. of deaths.	80	67	191	45	35	605	327
) car change September	No. of admissions.	345 297	338	440	372	124	2,135	1,488
	Percentage,	9.86	8.10	9.26	8.62	9.16	9.53	10.41
or (en	No. of deaths.	80 113	67	191	45	35	605	327
	Daily average.	811 848	827	2,062	486	382	6,346	3,141
	Ретсепіяgе.	7.12	6.06	7.60	5.53	7.01	7.25	7.32 6.06
	No. of deaths.	80	67	191	42	35	605	327
	Whole No. treated.	I,123 I,150	1,104	2,510	759	499	8,340	4,466
	State Hospitals.	Utica	Homœopathic Buffalo	Willard	St. Lawrence	Rochester All Old School Hospi-	tals All Old School Hospi-	Singham town Ho

TABLE IV.

This table shows the average percentages upon the four methods of computation united; one section showing united average percentages for all Old School hospitals, another section showing the same for Old School hospitals except Binghampton and Willard State Hospitals, in which are many chronic cases; and a third section showing united average percentages at the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.*

Recoveries.	Percentage on Whole No. Treated.	Percentage on Daily Average Population.	Percentage on Ad- missions.	Percentage on Dis-	Total.	Total on 4 Preceding Methods Averaged.
Utica State Hospital . Hudson River " . Buffalo " . Willard " . Binghamton " . St. Lawrence " . Rochester " . Total for Old School	7.74 7.39 11.55 1.23 1.89 10.14 4.40	10.72 10.02 17.58 1.50 2.27 15.84 5.75	25.21 28.61 30.85 7.04 12.56 20.69 17.74	30.41 29.41 34.83 7.85 15.47 46.95 24.72	17.62 32.19 93.62	18.52 18.85 23.70 4.42 8.04 23.40 13.15
Hospitals Average for same Total for Old School Hospitals except Binghampton and Willard	44.34 6.33	63.68 9.09 59.91	142 70 20.38	189.64 27.09	62.89	15.72
Average for same Middletown State Ho- mœopathic Hospital	8.24	15.11	24.62 34.02	33.29	78 10	19.52 27.61

^{* (}Address in Mental and Nervous Diseases, Trans. World's Congress Hom. Phys. and Surgeons, 1893, p. 935.)

The general average of recoveries for all Old School Hos-
pitals, is
The general average of recoveries for all Old School Hospi-
tals, except Binghampton and Willard, is 19.52
The general average of recoveries for the Middletown State
Homœopathic Hospital, is

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS IN THE TREATMENT OF THE INSANE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The excellent results that have been obtained in the homeopathic treatment of lunatics in New York State are repeating themselves in Massachusetts. This is especially true as regards the past year. In the Westborough Hospital for the Insane, the percentage of recoveries upon the whole number treated (905) during the past year has been 15.6, and the percentage of deaths 6.2. These results are the more remarkable when compared with the statistics of other institutions of that State, and, as they furnish important data for those who may be urging the establishment of homeopathic hospitals in other States where none exist, we publish a comparative table of statistics of the five Massachusetts hospitals.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE FIVE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE FOR THE YEAR Ending September 30, 1891.

The moment		Westborough.	Danvers Allop.	Northampton . 141 Allop.	Taunton Allop.	Worcester Allop.		
of I	1	397	366	141	254	549	Admitted.	
eavii		905	366 1179 362	636 183	933	549 1334 509	Total No. Treate	ed.
or th	-	412	362	183	933 253	509	No. Discharged.	
le ho	-	905 412 142 77 54	66	45	52	129 48 85 165	Recovered.	Di
ST.	-	77 5	66 44 60	45 14 53	52 39 45	48	Much Improved. Improved.	Discharged as
2	-					516	Not Improved.	arg
+ 2	-	80 02	85 22	40	63		Not Insane.	ed
9	-	57	85	0 31	I 53	181	Died.	as
Ξ.	-					I 25	Readmitted.	1
form tim	-	0	0	3 I	1	н	No. Discharged I covered more once during the year.	han
110 01	_	34.4	18.2	24.5	20.5	25.3	No. Discharged.	Per cent. of Recov. to
hoeni		15.6	5.6	7.0	5.5	9.6	Total No. Treated.	
in le fo	_	13.8	23.4	16.9	20.9	15.9	No. Discharged.	Per cent. of Deaths to
· potin		6.2	7.2	4.8	5.6	6.0	Total No. Treated.	er cent. of Deaths to
The moment of leaving the hospital is the uniform time in all bospitals for estimating the month	ітр., 10.	Recovered, 16; much imp., 32;	imp., I. Recovered, o; imp., 9; not in-	not imp., 5. Recovered, 1; imp., 1; not	covered.) Recov., o; much imp., 6; imp., 1.	Recovered, 42. (All h. d.'s were discharged as re-	Habitual Drunk- ards as follows;	•

condition of patient. ndition of reasoning the hospital is the uniform time in all hospitals for estimating the mental

hospital, but are there entered separately to assist any one in finding the number of the insane by subtracting the number of habitual drunkards from the total; for example, Worcester, total recov. 129, subtracting 42 h. d.'s leaves 87 insane discharged recovered. N. Am. Jl. Hom., January, 1892. The last column refers only to habitual drunkards. They have been included in the totals of each

MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The following statistics were issued by Dr. N. Emmons Paine in a card circular of the Newton Nervine and Sanitorium, Newton, Mass., in 1897–'98.

Bold face figures show percentages. Small figures show numbers taken from official reports, from which percentages have been computed, so that any one may verify percentages. Eor example, in the first space, 170 is the total number discharged, and 27 is the number discharged recovered, which, divided by 170, gives 15.8 as percentage of recoveries to total number discharged. In the next space, 639 is the whole number treated, and 31 is the number of deaths, which, divided by 639, gives 4.8, the percentage of deaths to whole number treated.*

^{*}The Newton Nervine, N. Emmons Paine.

	1887	87	8I—	1888	9881——	39-	0681——	0	1681	
Name of Hospital.	Per cent, Recoveries to Discharges.	Per cent, Deaths to Whole, No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges,	Per cent. Deaths to Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Per cent. Deaths to Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Per cent. Deaths to Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Per cent. Deaths to Whole No. Treated.
Northampton	15.8	4.8 31.639	36.154	4.8 31.635	22.1 42.190	3.9 25.636	32.121	3.4	24.4 44.180	4.9
Worcester	1 9.5 74.379	5.6 61.1073	25.8 S1.313	67. 1083	29.1 103.353	5.4 63.1162	25.7	6.4	18.6 84.467	6.3
Taunton	19.6 59.300	6.3 59.934	18.5	61.894			23.0 62.269	7.3	21.7	53.910
Danvers	14.1	10.3	14.2	8.9	18.2	7.1	14.7	7.5	19.6	7.4
Westborough	44.7	4.3	34.3 78.236	6.8	84.303	6.9 56.806	34.0 104 305	6.5	34.4	6.2 57.905
	.681)2	1893	93	1894	4	-1895	95	Ĩ	-1896
Name of Hospital.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Per cent. Deaths to Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Per cent. Deaths to Whole Mo. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Per cent. Deaths to Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Per cent. Deaths to Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Per cent. Deaths to Whole No. Treated.
Northampton	25.53 36.141	6.03 38.630	17.41	5.62 37.658	32.148	37 652	23.89	4.53	18.36	6.09
Worcester	22.16	6.73	16.88 91.539	8.28	18.65 IOI.542	7.22	18.33	7.72	15.82 107.676	6.96
Taunton	15.17	8.42 86.1021	13.43 45.335	6.62 72.1086	19.34 66.336	7.67	23.18 80.345	6.54 78.1191	13.56 65.479	8.68
Danvers	18.47 63.341	7.39	22.42 87.388	7.79	18.12 54.289	8.38	11.81	8.05	11.34	7.39
Westborough(Homœopathic.)	31.51 98.311	6.19 53.855	18.86	7.57	23.26	6.72 55.818	25.76 67.260	9.18	17.28	5.21 44.843

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

Has been under homœopathic treatment since the institution was opened about twelve years ago. The superintendent is Dr. O. R. Long. Their general percentage of recovery is 8.9 on a total population as against 7.7 in that of the old school. The death rate is 4.4 per cent. while the hospital under the care of the allopaths has a death rate of 6.2 per cent.

(Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1897, p. 565.)

FERGUS FALLS (MINN.) STATE HOS-PITAL, HOMŒOPATHIC.

Report for the year ending August 1, 1895: Admitted 389 patients, 163 men, 226 women. Of this number 130 were transfers from the other hospitals of the state (and I may say that they were far above the general average of transfers). Of the number admitted, 77 men and 62 women, or 36.25 per cent. of the whole number, were suffering from those forms of insanity which are generally regarded as curable, viz.: Acute Mania, Acute Melancholia, Alcoholic Dementia and Primary Dementia.

The remaining, and by far the larger percentage, included cases diagnosed as Terminal, Senile, Epileptic and Organic Dementias, General Paralysis, Primary Delusional Insanity, Idiocy and Imbecility and the chronic forms of Mania and Melancholia.

Of the patients discharged during the year, 183 in all,

94 were sent out recovered, 29 improved, 15 unimproved, 41 died and 4 not insane.

The accompanying tables show the percentage of recoveries and deaths, and curable forms of mental diseases admitted and discharged, recovered or died:

	Male	Female	Tota1
Percentage of recoveries on number treated	10.80	9,40	10.20
	36.73	36,73	36.30
	51.33	51,43	51.37
	14.66	22,12	16.83
	5.19	3,39	4.44
	17.39	13,26	15.83
	24.78	18,57	22.40
	7.08	7,99	7.35

Forms of Disease.	Cases Admitted.			Cases Discharged.					
				Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	Fm.	т.	м.	Fm.	T.	М.	Fm.	T.
Mania, Acute	30 2 42 3	18 1 43 0	48 3 85 3	27 0 29 2	13 0 23 0	40 0 52 2	0 0 I 0	0 I I 0	0 I 2 0
Total	77	62	139	58	36	94	1	2	3

(Minn. Hom. Mag., Dec., 1895.)

Comparisons of recoveries and deaths in Fergus Falls Hospitals with those of New York, Pa., and Mass.

Fergus Falls Hospital was opened for patients in July, 1890, under the superintendency of Dr. A. P. Williamson, who devoted his efforts to its advancement until the fall of 1892, when he resigned to take up his specialty. Geo. O. Welch, M. D., succeeded him, and has since continued as superintendent. The number of

patients has increased from 80 in 1890 to 1,050 in 1898. The number admitted during this period has been 2,180, of whom 614 have been transfers from the hospitals at St. Peter and Rochester.

COMPARISON OF ALLOPATHIC AND HO-MŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

The following table was published by Dr. W. O. Mann, of Fergus Falls, in 1898:

RECOVERIES.

	New York 11 Hosp.	Pa. 5 Hosp.	Mass. 5 Hosp.	Fergus Falls 1 Hosp.		
Percentage on No. Discharged .	19.20	29.74	26.75	47.38		
DEATHS.						
	New York 11 Hosp.	Pa. 5 Hosp.	Mass. 6 Hosp.	Fergus Falls 1 Hosp.		
Percentage on No. Treated	7.5	7.	6.78	3.93		

I have also compared the percentage of recoveries and deaths with those of the homœopathic institutions at Westboro, Mass., and Middletown, N. Y.

RECOVERIES.

Percentage on No. Discharged	Westboro	Middletown	Fergus Falls
	35.96	45.25	47.38
DE	ATHS.	·	
Percentage on No. Treated	Westboro	Middletown	Fergus Falls
	5.87	5-35	3.93



SECTION IX.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

"Books must follow sciences and not sciences books."

-Bacon.

SECTION IX.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF REFERENCES IN BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND MAGAZINES, WHERE STATISTICAL ARTICLES AND REPORTS MAY BE FOUND.

Allen, George. Statistical Facts Concerning Insanity. Trans. World's Hom. Congress, 1893, p. 969.

Allgemeine homoopathische Zeitung, vol. i., 21.

Archiv fur die hom. Heilkunst, vol. xvi., pt. 2, 3. vols. xviii., xix., 2; xx.

Allgemeine Preussischen Staats-Zeitung, No. 316. (1831.)

Archives de la medicine homœopathique, vol. i. (1834.) Annalen der hom. Klinik, vol. iii.

Bird, O. B. Progress and Results of Homœopathy. Portland, O. 1879. 3 tracts.

Brit. Jl. of Hom., vols. i. to xlii.

Brit. and Foreign Medico-Chir Review.

Bakody, J. Guerison du Cholera. Paris. 1832.

Bibliotheque Homæopathique, vol i.

Bellows, A. J. Petition and Memorial for Homocopathic Treatment in the City Hospital, Boston, Mass. Boston. Clapp. 1865

Bowers, B. F. Medical Reports Half-Orphan Asylum. New York. 1853.

Black, Francis. Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy. London. Leath. 1842.

Bellevue Hospital. Majority and Minority Reports of Select Committee for the Introduction of Homœopathy into Bellevue Hospital. 1858. New York. Smith. 1858.

Cless. Statistics of the Catherine Hospital at Stuttgart.

Cholera. Reports on the Homeopathic Treatment. Trans. Am. Inst. Homeopathy. 1850.

Cockburn, Samuel. Medical Reform, Philadelphia: Rademacher. 1857.

Cowley, D. Report Committee on Statistics, Hom. Med. Soc., Penna. 1868.

Dispensary. New York Homœopathic. Report for 1851. Also N. Am. Jl. Hom., vol. ii., p. 136.

Eustaphieve, Alexis. Homœopathia Revealed. New York. 1846.

Everest, Thomas. Popular View of Homœopathy. New York. Radde. 1842.

Ellis, E. R. Memorial of Physicians and Surgeons. Introduction of Hom'y into Northern Insane Asylum. (Pamphlet.)

Finlaisen's Report to Friendly Societies. *Monthly Hom. Review*, vol. vii., p. 513.

Frankfurt Zeitung. No. 271. (1831.)

Fowler, E. P. Cholera, 1866.

Gumpendorf Hospital. Tabular Reports. Brit. Jl. Hom, vols. i., ii., iii., iv., vi., viii., xiv.

Gazerre d'Etat de Prusse. No. 316. (1831.)

Hawley, Wm. A. Report on Life Insurance. N. Am. Jl. Hom., vol. xiv. (May, 1866.)

Horner, J. Richey. Progress in the Establishment

and Growth of Hom. Hospitals for the Insane in the U. S., 1896-'97. Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1897, p. 562.

Homoopathie in Jahre, 1840. Berlin. Vehsemeyer.

Hygea. Arnold's Comparisons, vol. i.; Noack's, vol. xiii. Vols. viii., ix., xii., xiv.

Homoopathische Vierteljahrschrift.

Jahrbucher der Homoopathie. Heil-und Lehranstalt zu Leipziger. 1833.

Hunt, W. F. Condition of Homeopathy in Europe. Statistics. Am. Homeopathist, vol. i. No. 5. (1864.)

Jones, W. H. Twenty-six Years of the New Therapeutics at the Five Points. Report Five Points House of Industry, New York, from 1861 to 1887. N. Am. Jl. Hom., June, 1888.

Joslin, B. F. Homœopathic Treatment of Epidemic Cholera. 3d ed. New York. Radde. 1854.

Kidd, J. Homœopathy in Acute Diseases. In "Truths and Their Relation to Homœopathy." London. 1849.

Kellogg, E. M. Homœopathic Life Insurance Tracts. Also in Trans. Am. Inst. Hom'y. 1878. *Med. Inves.*, vol. x.

Knolz. Charitable Institutions of Vienna. 1840.

Kurtz. Comparative Statistics of Allopathic and Homeopathic Treatment. *Hygea*, vol. xviii., pt. 2. *Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. i., p. 260. Tr. N. Y. State Hom. Soc., vol. v.

London Homæopathic Times, vols. i., ii., iii., iv.

Luther, C. W. Concise View of Homeopathy. Dublin. 1845.

Mabit. Etude sur la Cholera. Paris. 1833.

Mann, W. O. Data of work at Fergus Falls, Minn. State Hospital. *Minn. Hom. Mag.*, Dec., 1895; July, 1898.

Monroe, A. S. Address Southern Hom. Assoc. N. Am. Jl. Hom., January, 1887.

Morgan, J. C. Circular Letter to Senate of U. S. Committee on Legislation. Am. Inst. Hom., 1883.

Mortality Statistics. Trans. New York State Hom. Med. Society, vol. iv., vi., xi.

Ozanne, John. Series of Papers on the Statistics of Routh. Hom. Times, London, vols. iii., iv.

Paine, N. Emmons. Psychiatry and the Hom. Med. Colleges. Trans. World's Hom. Congress, 1893, p. 937.

— The Newton Nervine, Newton, Mass., 1898. Card circular.

Parsons, E. C. Statistics of Insane Hospitals. Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Pa., 1892. p. 25.

Peck, Geo. B. Statistics, New and Old. Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1898.

Peterson, J. C. Homœopathy Demonstrated. St. John, N. B. 1856.

Physical and Med. Jl. of the Imp. Med. Chir. Academy of St. Petersburg. 1840–41. (*Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. i., p. 261.)

Pitcairn, Hugh. Address before Hom. Med. Soc. of Pennsylvania, September, 1888.

Quin, F. F. De Traitement Homœopathique du Cholera. Paris. Bailliere: 1833.

Report to Michigan Senate on Homoeopathy. Legislature, 1861, No. 25. (Pamphlet.)

Rubini, Rocco. Statistica del Colerici Curati Colla sola Canfora, in Napoli. Napoli. 1866.

Russell. Lecture on Cholera. Annals Brit. Hom. Society, No 21. (Sept., 1865.)

Seidel, Ed. Geschichte der homoopath. Heilanstalt zu Leipzig. 1840.

Sharp, Wm. What is Homeopathy? The Defence of Homeopathy.

Stiles, H. R. Mental and Nervous Diseases. Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc., vol. xiii., p. 18.

Strickler, D. A. Comparative Vital Statistics. Homeopathy vs. Allopathy. Trans. World's Congress Hom. Phys. Chicago. 1893.

The Work of Homœopathy. Address before Minna. State Hom. Inst. 1892. Pamphlet.

——Comparative Vital Statistics. Trans. Am. Inst. Hom.: 1894. Also, Pamphlet. Also, Minneapolis Hom. Magazine.

——Comparative Vital Statistics. 1898. Tr. Am. Inst. Hom. 1898.

Talcott, S. H. Review of Work and Progress in Psychology. Trans. World's Hom. Congress, 1893, p. 925.

Tessier, Hospital Ste Marguerite. N. A. Jl. Hom., vol. iii., p. 146.

----De la Med. Homœopathique, Paris, 1852.

Thorer. Praktisch. Beitrage im Geb. der Homoopathie, iii., 502.

Tracts. Homœopathic League, Nos. 5, 11, 21, 40.

Trites, W. B. Statistics of Croup and Diphtheria. Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Pa. 1886, p. 312.

Tuttle, J. B. Homeopathy vs. Allopathy in the Michigan State Prison. 1876. (Tract.)

Wahrhold's Volksblatter, vol. ii. (Leipsic hospital.)

White, W. Hanford. Dysentery. N. Am. Jl. Hom., vol. xvi., p. 262.

Wurmb. Leopoldstadt Hom. Hospital. N. Am. Jl. Hom., vol. iv., p. 442.

Youlin, J. J. Address before N. J. Hom. Med. Soc., Apr. 15, 1869. (Pamphlet.)







Date Due

1421 - 475				
- 17 A 11 B				
7 a g				
LIBRARY	9			
Demco 293-5				



